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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Bids Railroads Be Modern

Canada Receives an Apology

Did America Save the Kaiser?

Billions Debate Now Begins

Italy Sentences 21 as Spies

Passports Say Male Gads Most

WASHINGTON hears the Government tell the nation's troubled railroads they should win back passenger patronage by modern merchandising methods. Transportation experts report to Railroad Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman their findings that the rail companies should meet the traveler's demand for "safe, clean, comfortable, complete, convenient, speedy and hospitable carriage." Fast local service should be afforded at 1½ cents a mile. Thrifty distance passengers should be carried for 2 cents a mile. A high-speed service at 3 cents should include sleeping berth. Luxury passengers for 5 cents should have de luxe service, room and all incidentals. Depots should be made clean and inviting. Airplanes and buses should supplement trains. It all sounds revolutionary and attractive—It might tempt many an American family out of its own motorcar.

¶ Canada gets an apology from the United States under strange circumstances. Secretary of State Hull, following recent findings of an American-Canadian commission, tenders regrets for the sinking of the rumrunner I'm Alone and announces that steps are being taken for reimbursing the Canadian Government and the rumrunner's owners and crew in the sum of $50,666.50 as recommended. Yet, as the commission found, the mission and use of the vessel while it was flying the Canadian flag were unlawful. The point is that the U. S. Coast Guard sank the fighting renegade in an unlawful manner. The deduction is clear—One may reasonably resent an outlaw bent on outraging him, but one must do it according to code.

¶ Did the United States forestall, after it had been ready to insist upon, a court trial of former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany? Washington buzzes over wartime correspondence made public by the State Department. President Wilson signed the Treaty of Versailles, an article of which proposed arraigning the Kaiser as the war's arch-criminal. After the Senate rejected the treaty, Secretary of State Lansing informed the Allies, waiting to make demand on Holland for the Kaiser's person, that the United States would not support any such demand nor a trial. The plan halted, was dropped—Wilhelm of Hohenzollern has remained unmolested to this day.

¶ Washington sees the congressional warriors line up for battle over the $4,000,000,000 the President has asked for, to be spent for public works as he sees best. The Monitor presents the two sides of the debate today through the words of opposing leaders. James F. Buchanan, heading the House Committee on Appropriations, argues the eminent rightness of giving every able man a job and of the impossibility of allocating the great sum in advance. Bertrand H. Snell, minority floor leader of the House, brands the proposal as further experiment with discredited methods. Buchanan sees accomplishment of a benign purpose by entrusting a lump sum to the presidential hand; Snell sees Congress asked to violate the Constitution again and precipitate inflation—A wise people, with their earnest thinking, can help the right course to stand clear.

¶ Italy surprises with the announcement that it too has been having difficulty with spies. During six months it has held seven secret trials and sentenced 19 men and two women to prison for terms of from 5 to 25 years. The average European country is very ready today to believe a neighbor nation is untrustingly spying upon it—Can this be because it seems so untrustingly ready to spy upon its neighbor nation?

¶ France witnesses street battles between Nationalists and Leftists in several cities. At Chartres Paris Fascists known as Patriotic Youth stage a demonstration and are attacked by the Common Front of the Nationalists. Mobile Guards end the shooting and drive out the visitors, 135 of whom are arrested at the Paris city limits. At Amiens police break up a clash between Leftists with red flags marching against 3500 Common Front members holding a forbidden parade. Paris police grow uneasy—They fear what may happen on the anniversaries of last February's riots.

¶ The United States issued passports for foreign travel to 139,590 men, women and children in 1934. A study of the report issued by the State Department shows that the figurative American came from New York and visited western Europe for sightseeing or on family affairs. New York led the list of voyagers with 45,347; California was second with 7885. Of the total number, 48,650 were foreign born. Nearly one half the travelers had never been abroad before. Male travelers outnumbered female 64,445 to 47,228—Yet the misinformed still criticize women for being such gadabouts.

Tague's P. O. Prospects Dimmed

Art Takes New Spurt in Boston

Curley Pokes Out State Deficit

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Tague Proposal Totters

A victory for the civil service over the political spoils system loomed today, as reports came from Washington that President Roosevelt may not appoint Peter Tague as Boston postmaster. The issue has become the battleground for national policy. Not only Senators Walsh and Coolidge have deplored the proposed ousting of William E. Hurley, a career postmaster, but the Civil Service Reform League also has made an issue out of it; newspapers have widely commented; a storm of national protest confronts the President.

To Boston today came the text of an executive order of President Roosevelt, calling for competitive examination for postmasters. The order is dated July 12, 1933. It reads:

"If no such person (a regularly commissioned postmaster or a person registered in the civil service rolls) is nominated for a postmastership, the Postmaster General must certify the fact to the Civil Service Commission —which is directed to hold an open competitive examination to test the fitness of applicants."

Under this order, the appointment of Mr. Tague, who has had no post office experience and is not listed in the civil service rolls, would be, it is said, a violation. On this ground, the President is said to be considering a veto of the Tague proposal.

Museum Patrons Increase

Not only did the Boston Museum of Fine Arts announce a record attendance in its 1934 annual report, before the public today, but that record passed the half million mark and surprised the city with a 25 per cent increase over the year previous.

Equally dramatic was the increase of 38 per cent in the number of persons using the free service of study under museum instructors. The total of these students was approximately 22,000.

Subscription to the museum funds stopped the steady decline since 1929 and turned upward again. The number of subscribers also increased.

More than $240,000 was spent for additions to the collections, a good portion going to the three expeditions that the museum is carrying on in collaboration with other institutions: the Harvard-Boston Museum expedition to Egypt, a second expedition to Persia, and a third to the Indus Valley.

It was pointed out that works of art acquired by the museum's own work are of special value not only as additional discoveries, but because their authenticity is unquestioned and they can be accurately dated. If the excavations are moderately succesful, it was said, the cost of objects for the collections is much less than if bought on the open market.

A new and important acquisition was today announced in a painting, "The Joy of Living," by George Luks, "one of America's great realists."

Curley Plans Revenue

At least $3,300,000 of increased revenue will be included in Governor Curley's budget message, to be presented to the Legislature Wednesday. In part, this includes restored pay cuts voted by the Ely regime. It also includes higher prices for state pur-

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Hearings Open On President's Security Plan

Quick Passage Expected With Little or No G. O. P. Opposition

Bid for Fame Pops Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—President Roosevelt's broad program of social security today began its legislative journey before the Ways and Means Committee in an atmosphere of personal and jurisdictional rivalries supercharged by daily pressure for the Townsend old-age-pension plan.

Dr. Edwin E. Witte, executive director of the President's Committee on Economic Security, the agency which drafted the Administration program, gave it its official send-off, explaining at length the purposes and provisions of the measure to the committee, which in theory—far removed from fact—is responsible for its origin.

Within the next few days the prominent members of the Cabinet who participated in formulation of the program will put their personal influence behind it in an effort to get it through Congress with the least possible amending.

Drive to Increase Benefits

While its ultimate passage is a foregone conclusion, Administration forces already face powerful drives to increase the maximum $30 a month old-age pensions provided, to substitute the $200 a month Townsend plan for this feature, and to give war veterans increased benefits.

While these movements have their disconcerting features, they also already have served to overcome much conservative opposition to the official Administartion program and solidify moderate opinion behind it. Within the Republican ranks this tendency is particularly noteworthy.

Although the minority started out today to embarrass the Administration forces over the unorthodox methods employed in preparing the legislation, there will be no organized Republican opposition; indeed most are avowedly in favor of it.

For Limited Benefits

Other than a technical exposition of the bill, Dr. Witte's testimony consisted for the most part of emphasis on the fact that the measure is a companion to the $4,000,000,000 work-relief program already launched, and assurance that the intent is to limit benefits only to those individuals who cannot be supported through regular private channels. He outlined the full administration program as follows:

1. "Decent homes to live in."
2. "Development of the natural resources of the country so as to afford people the fullest opportunity to engage in productive work."
3. "Safeguards against the major misfortunes of life."

The first of these objectives, he explained, is met by the housing administration. The second is met by recovery measures generally, and the $4,000,000,000 work program specifically. The social security program is directed only at the third and last.

Those Willing to Work

"The committee on economic security placed first in its report the recommendation that the major contribution of the Federal Government toward economic security should be the provision of work for people who are unemployed and able and willing to work," Dr. Witte said.

"The $4,000,000,000 work program now before the House is the concrete and immediate application of this policy and should be regarded as an integral part of the program of economic security which the Administration is presenting at this time."

In answer to one of the major criticisms already flung at the program, that it undermines self-reliance on the part of individuals and

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Can $4,000,000,000 Be Wisely Spent?

House Appropriations Head Urges Leaving It Wholly to President How It Shall Be Used

'Yes' By James P. Buchanan
Chairman, House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations

There are 3,500,000 employable persons on the relief rolls in the United States today. These men are able to work, willing to work and in normal economic circumstances would be supporting their families. They represent people who, until private employment again is available, the Government is going to have to support in one way or another, because it is only common humanity for it to do so.

But it can make a great deal of difference in what way they are supported or enabled to support themselves. To continue doling out cash or food in return for idleness is to sap and destroy their self-reliance, initiative and morale. It is to convert them eventually into dependents of the Government, to cultivate a habit of thinking they have a right to live at the public expense, and to make them a national liability in place of good, upstanding citizens.

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J. P. Buchanan

Now to avoid that situation and to give the nation the benefit of the useful services of these people, we propose to employ them on public projects of permanent value.

The primary purpose of the proposed $4,000,000,000 appropriation asked by President Roosevelt is not to build public works—though it is intended that all the activities engaged in shall be permanently useful—but it is to give employment to these 3,500,000 employables now on relief, to open for them an opportunity to give a self-respecting day's work in return for their sustenance.

The lump sum method of appropriation is adopted in order that the President shall be able to require that employment on any and all of the selected projects shall be taken from the relief rolls and so stop this continued payment of a dole. The purpose is to fill every job just as high as possible with competent people out of work. When this is done the states will be able to take care of those who cannot be employed.

The primary purpose being to employ the unemployed, it is self-evident that if in all these projects we applied the union wage scale the money would not go nearly so far toward accomplishing its purpose as it would if we paid not in excess of the current or prevailing wage in the community where the work is being done.

Thinks Present Wage Inadequate

In many communities, especially agricultural ones, the wage actually being paid in current or common practice in private employment is less than the 30 cents an hour set by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

In my opinion, the rate of payment on this work should be sufficient and only sufficient to give a decent existence to the worker and his family. It should in fact be preferably a little less than the prevailing wage in the community so that there will

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House Republican Leader Declares Program Should Be Submitted To People on Intended Use

'No' By Bertrand H. Snell
Minority Floor Leader, United States House of Representatives

For nearly two years the Roosevelt Administration has persisted in a program of wild expenditures, uncontrolled and unaudited, until the credit of the nation is imperiled and national economic recovery is made impossible.

In addition to deliberately abandoning the gold standard and debasing the currency, the Administration has spent in the last 18 months $11,000,000,000 on its so-called "recovery program." It has expended $2.15 for every $1 of revenue it collected and has increased the interest-bearing public debt by $7,000,000,000 until this is higher than at the close of the World War. By reason of these expenditures, plus its flirtation with fiat money advocates, the Administration has pushed the Government to the very door of wild inflation.

Yet on top of all this, apparently abandoning any hope or real desire eventually to balance the budget, the President asks Congress for the additional colossal sum of $4,000,000,000 without strings, without plan and without commitments, to spend in any way his bureaucracy may consider desirable to furnish employment on public works.

Harris & Ewing
Bertrand H. Snell

In other words, this sum of $4,000,000,000—which is more than the total annual budget of the Federal Government from 1922 to 1930 and is more than the total wealth of such a state as Kentucky or Oregon—is requested purely for further experiments in a discredited method of attempting to woo recovery.

The proponents of this expenditure urge that this appropriation is necessary in order to put unemployed people to work. But I aver that this great governmental squandering, by adding to financial and commercial uncertainty, will deprive more people of work than it will employ, whereas a sane and sound fiscal policy would so encourage and stabilize business that private employment would absorb many more of the jobless than can be employed at any expense the taxpayers can bear.

Custom Is, to Specify Use

The Constitution of the United States plainly intends that control of the raising and expenditure of public funds shall rest in the hands of the legislative branch of the Government. It provides that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

Heretofore the unbroken practice has been, whether Republicans or Democrats controlled Congress, that such appropriations must specifically designate the purpose and manner of their use.

The present request of the Administration is contrary not only to all precedents but contrary to the theory of our Government. It would in itself establish a precedent of most dangerous import. The

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Penal Reform Makes Strides On Two Roads

Courts in Massachusetts Urged to Be Freed of Legislative Control

New York Asks More

Grand Jury Favors Rewriting of Penal Law and Code of Criminal Procedure

Massachusetts and New York State stand today in the van of proposed penal, legal and judiciary reform.

In Boston, an investigating group recommends that courts be allowed to make their own rules.

Legislative control under the present regime, the investigators declare, is the cause of delays and subsequent injustices.

New York goes even further. A grand jury report there urges that the entire penal law and code of criminal procedure be rewritten, and sets forth 49 recommendations intended to act as crime deterrents and rehabilitation of criminals.

Notable among these recommendations are prison education looking to rehabilitation—which they say can save the State $1,000,000 annually —and extension of parole but with prompt and severe action in cases of violation of parole.

Long sentences, the report declares, increase, instead of prevent, crime. Shorter sentences are favored. It intimates the Baumes law is a failure.

Removal of all legislative control over Massachusetts court procedure and the placing of this power in the hands of the courts themselves, was advocated by the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Judicial Procedure, in a report released today.

The committee's recommendations were generally devised to free the courts from hampering customs, and not only to give the courts a bigger share in doing their own work, but to concentrate more power in the judge.

Specifically it was urged that judges should be entitled to advise juries on matters of fact.

"It is almost ridiculous," the committee said, summing up 14 months of study, that the one, impartial trained mind in the whole courtroom must remain inarticulate while the jury is swayed this way and that by professional partisans."

Unsparing in Criticism

The committee, headed by former President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, spared nothing in its criticism of the many alleged defects of the court system, especially the delays in obtaining justice.

Delays, it contended, are due to myriad rules and practices laid down by the State Legislature. To correct this condition, the committee recommended that the courts lay down their own rules as has been done in England for 60 years and in many of the states in this country for a lesser period. As evidence of the present court congestion, it was revealed that, at the end of 1934, 52,535 civil jury cases were awaiting trial in the superior courts.

In addition to the recommendation for speeding up the dispensation of justice the committee proposed that power be restored to courts to enable them to advise juries with respect to "matters of fact"; that district courts should handle the bulk of trial cases to relieve superior court congestion; that part-time judges be abolished and full-time district court judges adequately paid be provided; and finally the more familiar proposal to increase revenue, by means of "an increased jury, and entry fee."

Making It Easier for Juries

Justices are urged in the report to "take real command of their courtrooms to see that justice is fully and expeditiously administered." The committee found, it said, a passive attitude in the courtroom which often gave the impression that a justice merely "sat on the bench and watched justice float by."

Under a statute enacted in 1859 Massachusetts juries were deprived of the advisory aid they receive in federal courts. This, said the committee, should be restored.

In closing its recommendations the committee hoped the citizens of Massachusetts would wake up to the fact that justice must be positively administered.

"The proper conception of the administration of justice is something far larger than anything now envisaged by the bench and bar of Massachusetts!" it concluded.

The committee is comprised of A. Lawrence Lowell, chairman; F. Lauriston Bullard, Philip Cabot, Edward J. Frost, George B. Johnson, Edmund W. Longley, Bernard J. Rothwell, C. F. Weed, and Arthur S. Harris, secretary.

Japanese Declare Settlement Made Of Chahar Dispute

Clash Several Days Ago Reported by Peiping Spokesman

PEIPING, China, Jan. 21 (AP)—Japanese military authorities said today the Jehol-Chahar border dispute had been settled and that boundary questions were being left to diplomatic negotiations.

The announcement followed charges that a large force of Japanese and Manchoukuan troops were concentrating on the western Jehol border, preparing to invade the Chinese province of Chahar.

A Chinese spokesman said a clash occurred several days ago between Chahar provincial troops and the other force in the vicinity of Changliang near the Jehel-Chahar border.

The clash, it was stated, occurred Jan. 16 when 3000 Manchoukuoan troops and a small number of Japanese penetrated the vicinity of Changliang, inside the northern loop of the Great Wall.

After several hours' fighting, the spokesman said, the Manchoukuoans withdrew after scattering leaflets demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Chinese militia.

KALGAN, Chahar Province, China, Jan. 21 (AP)—A spokesman for the Chahar Government said yesterday that 4000 Japanese and Manchoukuoan troops were concentrated on the Western Jehol border ready to invade this territory.

The spokesman accused the Japanese army of unwarrantedly "invading" Chahar by their recent penetration of the Changliang district, near the border.

"It is regrettable," he said, "that the Japanese should invade this Province on the flimsy excuse that the area belongs to Jehol. "All Chinese and foreign maps showed the area concerned comprises the district of Kuyuan, in Eastern Chahar."

Door to Freedom Closed on Mooney By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Thomas J. Mooney must remain in San Quentin penitentiary.

His latest effort to escape serving the remainder of his life sentence for complicity in the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day parade bombing failed today when the Supreme Court refused to review the case.

Mooney, who has waged an 18-year campaign for freedom, asked the court to permit him to file habeas corpus proceedings, thus compelling California to defend its action in keeping him imprisoned.

In asking a review, he contended he had been sent to prison on perjured evidence following the killing of 10 persons and the injury of 44 in the bombing.

U. S. Webb, State Attorney General, asserted that, under present laws, California could not reopen the case and that Mooney's only avenue of relief was through an amendment of the laws by the Legislature or a pardon by the Governor.

Four Governors have refused to pardon Mooney. The present Executive, Frank F. Merriam, has had the case before him awaiting the Supreme Court ruling.

Southbridge Kept From Tax Chaos By Diversification

Textile Plant Liquidation Leaves Another Large Industry Untouched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21—Liquidation of the Hamilton Woolen Company, a $40,000 taxpayer employing 1200 workers, is awaited calmly by this town which still retains one half of its employable population of 5000 at work in the local plant of the American Optical Works, the town's biggest taxpayer.

Even though tragedy seems to have stalked into Southbridge as the Hamilton Company prepares to move out, there are rays of light indicating that this town will not follow the route of many other Massachusetts communities locked in bankruptcy because local industries failed them.

Millville, for instance, a close neighbor of Southbridge, lost its main industry and has been taken over completely by the State until readjustments can be effected. Throughout Massachusetts, similar conditions have sent many communities into bankruptcy. But not so Southbridge.

Hope for Plant's Purchase

Besides the advantage of having another industry other than textiles to depend upon, Southbridge selectmen confidently expect that the Hamilton mills owners will sell out to some other concern desirous of locating in Southbridge.

True, there are workmen here who have been associated with the Hamilton Mills for so many years it is difficult for them to believe that they are no longer working. Many are entirely innocent that their demands for a 30-hour week, for wage increases and for rehiring of former workers following the national textile strike, could possibly have resulted in such drastic action as liquidation of the company.

These workers are heavily depressed. Being unskilled, as a rule, they cannot find work elsewhere. Brought into strike ranks, some against their better judgment, these unskilled are now the chief worry of the town welfare department. The lists of this department have been swelled, it is said, by 200 since the mills closed down.

Temporary Employment

It is pathetic to watch these unskilled, old-time workers in the mills grasp at straws. For instance, one of them whom the Monitor representative met at the door of the welfare department was sure that the offer by mill owners of six weeks' temporary employment to former mill hands to help liquidate raw materials in the plant was the opening wedge for permanent reopening.

This worker could not be shaken from his conviction even though

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League Financing of Refugees From Saar Proposed by France; Exaggeration of Numbers Seen

Official Estimate Lists 2000 Refugees From Reich in Basin and These Are Leaving; But Few Real Saarlanders Are Likely to Move

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 21—The League Council, although most of the leading statesmen have left Geneva, is occupying itself with the question of the welfare of Saar refugees in accordance with a French memorandum on the subject, which regards the responsibility as international.

The French document, contributed by the Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, points out that it is the League's business to look after such exiles financially.

It is hoped a Commissioner for Saar Refugees under League auspices will be established.

Most contradictory statements are made of the numbers affected by the result of the plebiscite. Max Braun, leader of the opposition, is obviously interested in emphasizing the exodus and his estimate of 20,000 is accordingly discounted. Other statements put the figure as high as 40,000 to 50,000, corresponding largely to the anti-Hitlerite vote. But in fact, evidence available here indicates that the actual refugees may still be numbered only in hundreds although they will doubtless increase as the date of transference to Germany approaches.

Two categories of Hitler opponents in the Saar must be carefully distinguished. Real Saar voters are guaranteed safety by German promises to the League. There is no reason to assume this promise will be broken by official action but it will be difficult to prevent individual ostracism of men and women who in voting against Germany have seemed to put themselves outside the German community. They were persuaded the issue was for or against Hitler, instead of for or against Germany. For the most part they expect to remain in the Saar, though they may experience petty persecutions.

These Must Go

But there are also refugees from Germany, who, being already in difficulties with the Government, took temporary quarters in the Saar. They must clearly move on. These émigrés are estimated by the League's High Commissioner for Refugees at 2000. Though without a vote, they were most active and vociferous German opponents in the Saar. As newcomers they had doubtful rights to meddle in Saar affairs, though they are definitely not covered by German promises of protection.

Thus those who are leaving the Saar are chiefly émigrés from other parts of Germany recently established in the Saar.

There are also separatists from the Rhineland provinces who were obliged to flee when the movement failed in 1923 or the Rhineland was evacuated by Allied troops in 1930.

Plight of Refugees Pitiful

Saarlanders themselves who will abandon the territory are not numerous. Nevertheless there remains a residuum of genuine Saar refugees as distinct from German émigrés who are frightened and destitute and should receive every help. Visas have been granted freely by the French, but France feels itself unable to furnish work or material aid.

So far only groups of from 30 to 200 persons are signaled in such centers as Toulouse. Their plight is none the less pitiful because it is necessary to discount the gross numerical exaggerations. Some of them are absolutely without goods or money of any kind and no civilized community could leave in misery these victims—few or many—of international decisions. They cannot be forgotten in the satisfaction

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Position of Modern Woman Due Largely to Typewriter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The stenographer's favorite instrument, the typewriter, was described today in an official report as an emancipator of women.

"The invention and development of the typewriter has opened more jobs to women than any other single machine," said a review by the women's bureau of its first extensive study of feminine white collar workers.

The pamphlet added that approximately one out of every eight women office workers in the seven cities studied operated a machine having some sort of a key board.

"In the seventies and eighties, the amanuensis turned out stilted and formal letters in a Spencerian hand and the word stenographer was almost unknown," the report said. "In this survey, the stenographic group formed about one-third of all office workers."

However, mechanical devices which have followed the typewriter were said to have resulted in reducing numbers on certain types of work.

The bureau studied some 43,000 of the 2,000,000 women at work in offices—a number larger than those employed in industry, in stores, or in any other occupation except domestic and personal service.

This cross-section sampling was done in advertising, banking, insurance, investment, mail order, publishing, and public utilities offices in New York, Hartford, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Des Moines, and St. Louis, on salary, hours, promotion chances, and training required.

"More women were at work as general clerks than at any other job in the offices included in the survey," the report said. "While numerically the largest group, general clerks received a monthly median salary of only $90—a lower median than that received by any other class of employees except file clerks whose median was $81, tabulating or key punchers whose median was $89, and a smaller number of messengers whose median was $55. Stenographers, the second largest occupational group, received a higher median salary—$114. . . .

"In Chicago, the only city where data on the salaries of men officers were secured women were found for the most part to earn considerably less than the men even for the same jobs.

"Negro women office workers included in the study earned much lower salaries than those of white women."

Joint Legislative Social Security Committee Urged

Parkman Proposes State Study to Meet Action Congress May Take

A new joint legislative committee to study the Federal Government's proposed social security program was proposed in the Massachusetts Legislature today by Senator Henry Parkman Jr. to be set up immediately.

This committee would be called the Economic Security Committee. It would study federal legislation dealing with old-age assistance, unemployment insurance, pensions and taxation. It would attempt to adopt local legislation to any congressional action that might be taken.

Under the order filed by Senator Parkman the committee would be composed of six senators and 15 representatives. It would act in co-operation with the interstate compact committee already functioning under the leadership of Senator Parkman.

Senator James Scanlan, Democratic floor leader, warned the Republicans that Mr. Parkman was attempting to add an increased expenditure to the already small Senate budget. He recommended this work could be done by another committee as well. The ways and means committee was suggested.

State Police Bill Is Prepared For General Adoption

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—States looking for new and better ways to help out in the nation-wide fight against crime are invited to consider a model state police bill just offered here.

The plan proposes that the department of state police be headed by a trained and experienced police commissioner, appointed by the Governor and removable only after public hearing on written charges.

All state police employees would undergo a course in probationary training in a state police training school, headed by the commissioner. A central communications system and laboratory facilities are also provided for in the plan.

The state police, the model bill proposes, would have the power of peace officers in any jurisdiction of the state, except that within a municipality they would act only when in hot pursuit of an offender, when seeking an out-of-state criminal, or when called in for aid specifically by the executive officer or police officer of the city. The chief duty would be to protect and serve rural areas, where they also would act as game wardens.

New York Grand Jury Urges Rewriting Penal Law and State Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Rewriting of the entire penal law and drastic revision of the code of criminal procedure is recommended by the New York County Grand Jury to cope with crime which, it is revealed, is costing every one of New York City's millions of residents $9.90 a year.

The recommendations, as well as the computation of the city's crime bill, as contained in a presentment

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Tague's P. O. Prospects Dimmed

Art Takes New Spurt in Boston

Curley Pokes Out State Deficit

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chases, on account of the rise in the general price level, the restoration of actual salary increase to state employees on a sliding scale which the Governor will advocate, and provision for a 48-hour week in the state institutions.

The Governor emerged from a budget conference last night to trumpet the fact that former Governor Ely had left him a deficit instead of the reported surplus of $600,000. The reason was the inclusion of $1,700,000 in the column of state assets, which was deposited in closed banks. "We will be in luck to recover 40 per cent of this," the Governor said.

He ordered a complete audit of the state books to determine whether other such questioned assets were in included therein.

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This morning, the Governor tacked on another $300,000 to the budget, by approving the following: A new fund for purchase of recreation grounds and beaches, $250 000. An additional $50,000 for purchase of parks over last year's budget, to double the number of CCC camps.

The total budget is expected to exceed $64,000,000, which is somewhat more than $4,000,000 larger than last year.

Curley Has Another

After two Curley nominees to the vacancy on the Boston Finance Commission withdrew—because the very standards set up by the Governor in dismissing two commission members disqualified them—Mr. Curley today named Joseph McEnney, professor of ancient and medieval history at Boston University, to the post.

"There," said the Governor, "let them find fault with him! I will completely divorce this job from politics."

The naming of Mr. McEnney followed the withdrawal of Neal J. Holland, who said that his private law practice would conflict with his duties as commissioner. Edward D. Hassan had previously declined the nomination on the same ground.

Other developments in the Finance Commission controversy over the week-end:

A commission composed of completely impartial and well-paid men was called for by the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association.

The Curley procedure in ousting two commission members was called a "burlesque on judicial procedure," by Judson Hannigan, retiring president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. "The real purpose of the move was to keep the affairs of the Mohawk Trading Company and other assaults on the public purse concealed from public knowledge."

Shoe Plea Is Ready

The shoe interests of eastern Massachusetts will make a desperate plea tomorrow for revision of the NRA shoe code, at the long-awaited special hearing in Washington—to halt both the migration of shoe plants from the large established shoe centers, and a wave of destructive wage cuts.

The hearing convenes at a crisis in the Massachusetts shoe industry almost comparable to the bank crisis when President Roosevelt took office. The action of several independent shoe unions in accepting lower wages threatens to start a panic of wage cuts. Areas where wages are kept higher by a NRA code provision see certain concerns ready to violate the code and reduce the wages. Other concerns plan to follow a trail of shoe companies into the lower wage areas, if the code is not changed.

The key code provision, storm center of the controversy, establishes wage differentials, as between different sections of Massachusetts and New England. They are based on geographical location, population and sex. Long established companies in the large shoe centers are legally undercut by nearby smaller communities, and are prevented by the code from meeting the wage competition. Their very existence is threatened, they claim, unless they move to the lower wage areas.

Two conflicting programs will be presented at the hearing by labor and employers. Labor's solution is to lift the wages in the outlying areas to a code level equal to that of the large shoe cities. Many employers claim these wage levels are too high, and want the code to lower the schedules of the large cities. A compromise is thought likely.

Scholarship Higher

Dean A. Chester Hanford notes a steady improvement in scholarship among Harvard College undergraduates during the past 10 years, also a decrease in the number of students dropped for low marks.

As a result of his survey Dean Hanford notes: Gratifying improvement reported last year has continued this year; proportion of upperclassmen now candidates for honors is greater than any previous year, 50.2 per cent compared with 48.9 per cent last year, 38.1 for 1932, and 34.4 for 1931; more seniors received their degrees with honors last June than ever before.

"Now and then one hears complaints that with increasing attention given to honors work and improvements in general scholarship it has become more difficult for the student of average ability to remain in college," says Dean Hanford. "But this conclusion is not borne out by statistics. During the same period of rising scholarship fewer undergraduates have had their connections severed because of low marks."

Dana to Try Again

Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana is scheduled to read Sean O'Casey's play "Within the Gates," tonight in the vestry of Community Church at 6 Byron Street. This, he said, is to be his last stand, under the shadow of constitutional rights to safeguard free discussion within the church. He has been already forbidden by the police to read the play at Tremont Temple, and by the management of a large Boston hotel to read it in one of the hotel halls.

Professor Dana's plan follows the reading of portions of the play last night, in the Universalist Church of the Redemption, by the Rev. Emerson S. Schwenk. It also follows a denunciation of the censorship policy at the Old South Forum, by Miss Anita Block of the New York Theater Guild.

A police lieutenant and stenographer attended the Schwenk reading, but did not interfere.

Relief Fund $576,000

The Emergency Fund added to its books $700 today, being the proceeds of the Auto Show for yesterday. The total this morning climbed to $576,000.

Today at noon, the first reports came in from the canvassers of bankers and insurance men. A large racing chart was erected at campaign headquarters, to record the divisional totals.

To date, retail stores lead the race with 38 per cent of their quota covered. In second place was the real estate division with 26 per cent.

Nova Herculis Fading

The star that appeared in a spectacular rise to fame during December has passed the height of its brilliance and started on a downward path to obscurity again. Dr. Cecelia P. Gaposchkin, recent winner of the Annie Jump Cannon Prize for exceptional work in astronomy, has been collecting information concerning the star for Harvard College Observatory. She compares its rise to importance with that of the Star of Bethlehem which shone at a similar time 1934 years ago.

"Like that other star," Dr. Gaposchkin asserts, "Nova Herculis shone with its greatest glory in the Christmas skies—reaching its peak on Dec. 22. New stars are not rare, about a hundred have appeared in our galaxy and as many again are known in other galaxies, but new stars as brilliant as Nova Herculis have been rare, and for importance and peculiarity it stands alone."

The title "new star" is really a misnomer for a star has not been newly established, rather has an old one swelled from unimportance to brilliance, a phenomenon caused by explosions of cataclysmic violence in the star's atmosphere. What causes the explosion no one knows, but astronomers have carefully watched them with telescope and spectroscope.

Nova Herculis was abnormally slow in brightening and likewise abnormally rapid in flickering after maximum was reached. "We may expect this star to return to its original state and sink once more to the fourteenth magnitude from which it rose," Dr. Gaposchkin concludes. "But the fall in brightness will take several years, perhaps as many as ten."

Mayor Tells Why

Last night's hue and cry from City Councilor Clement A. Norton, charging Mayor Mansfield with employing political friends for a census, today was soused with cold water by the Mayor.

Mr. Norton had said he would compel an inquiry into the Mayor's action. Answered the Mayor: The police department said it could not carry on the census; the ERA then turned it down. Only then did Mr. Mansfield employ outsiders.

Briefs

Governor Curley has hung out a shingle at the executive offices. It says when he will be at his desk to receive legislators, visitors and all desiring audience. He commenced this public schedule of hours when Mayor of Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lee Fong, representing the Kwangtung provisional government of China, visited Boston officials today in an effort to forward Chinese-New England trade relations.

♪ ♪ ♪

A bill to memorialize Congress in opposition to United States' entry into the World Court was filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today.

♪ ♪ ♪

A bill for a state-operated lottery in Connecticut for state and municipal aid, yielding at least $4,200,000 yearly, will be introduced into the Connecticut House tomorrow. There would be a drawing once a month.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sounding a note of caution to parents and teachers to urge children not to "hook" rides on sleds behind motor vehicles, Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachuseets, reported eight people fatally injured by motor vehicles last week, which is 11 fewer than the previous week and 11 fewer than the same period last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

In a debate on Fascism last night at the Ford Hall Forum, John Strachey, former Labor member of the British Parliament, declared that "Fascism is merely a new way of running capitalism . . . depriving workers of all right to bargain with their employers." George E. Sokolsky, foreign correspondent, speaking for the negative side of the debate that "Fascism is Not the Inevitable Outcome of Capitalism," stated that the NRA, which many Americans said would result in Fascism, encourage monopoly and control prices and wages . . ."has become a dead issue because it was antagonistic to the traditions of the United States of America."

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's turnstile system of checking upon books carried from Widener Library is a decided success officials state. Only 45 books were lost last year from the reserve section, which compares favorably with 72 lost the year before and an average of more than 350 for the years before the turnstiles were adopted.

♪ ♪ ♪

The University of Vermont rejoices today over the acquisition of "important and valuable books from the French Government, presented by the French Embassy at Washington." Most prized of all are the "Documents Diplomatiques Francaise," printed in three series and ranging in background from 1870 to 1914. They provide an unusual back drop for study of the Great War.

Losers Get Ducked in Snow

Photo by Wide World — CCC Foresters in Tug-of-War at Tamworth, N. H.

Railroad in Maine To Use Motor Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine—A Diesel-electric motive power unit, a new form of power for passenger trains in Maine, will replace steam power on the Mountain Division of the Maine Central Railroad within a short time, operating between Portland and St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The new unit, developing 600 horsepower, is capable of 80 miles per hour and hauls from one to four coaches. Behind the motor room will be a 15-foot post office and mail space and a 37-foot baggage compartment. It will also contain an automatic steam heating apparatus which burns oil.

Tests show the new unit will operate successfully on the Mountain Division. It will provide the same schedule as is now provided by steam but will enable the railroad to make economies in operating costs.

Free Bridge for Sound Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Application for permission to build a bridge across Albemarle Sound, not far from the privately owned Wright Memorial bridge, has been made to the War Department by the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission. It is said that if the owners of the Wright bridge accept the State's offer of $125,000, the new bridge will not be necessary.

Trees Grow for CCC In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20—Completion of projects in the several CCC camps has proved of such lasting benefit to New Hampshire, in the opinion of John H. Foster, New Hampshire State Forester, that never before in the history of the department has the work been so nearly "caught up" as now.

"The CCC has been our salvation," it was stated, in a review of the work that has been accomplished in the state's reforestation plan.

Of projects completed in six of the camps, white pine blister rust control has freed more than 60,000 acres of growing timber land; and at the same time, more than 500,000 trees have been planted. In addition, a dam at the outlet of North Pond in Washington has opened a new recreational area. Mr. Foster also called attention to 30 miles of telephone constructed by the campers and more than 2000 man days devoted to fighting forest fires. At the present time, the six camps are employing between 1300 and 1400 men in forestry improvement.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and warmer tonight and early Tuesday, lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's, becoming fair and colder late Tuesday, much colder late Tuesday night; fresh east and southeast winds shifting to northwesterly during Tuesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Rain or snow tonight and Tuesday morning; somewhat warmer in the south portions tonight; colder Tuesday; much colder Tuesday night.

Vermont: Rain tonight and Tuesday, changing to snow flurries Tuesday; much colder Tuesday and Tuesday night; cold wave Tuesday night.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning, changing to snow in the west portions; warmer in the east portion tonight; much colder Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; much colder Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Connecticut: Rain tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning; much colder Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east and southeast winds, becoming fresh to strong and shifting to northwest late tonight or Tuesday morning; overcast weather with rain tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	33	Minneapolis	-18	-4
Bermuda	56	62	New Orleans	70	80
Chicago	12	40	New York	40	46
Denver	2	2	Norfolk, Va.	54	64
Helena, Mont.	-14	-14	Philadelphia	38	46
Jacksonville	62	78	St. Louis	6	48
Kansas City	-6	16	San Francisco	42	48
Los Angeles	44	58	Washington	36	36
Miami, Fla.	72	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 21.
B—Maximum Jan. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:13 p. m.: height, 9.5 feet.
Tuesday, 12:41 a. m.: height, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:12 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; trace of snowfall; maximum temperature 28 degrees above zero; minimum 16 above.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonig t?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Studio soloist	Baseball School	Adventure sketch
5:15	Agricultural reports	Tom Mix sketch	Yankee Singers	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Juvenile sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	CBS vocalist	Local dance music
6:00	Ray Jones, songs	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Air Adventures"	sketches; music	Melody Limited	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	Mayor Mansfield	"The Shadow"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batchelor"	"Lum and Abner"	dramatic sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Studio chorus	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	"Black Chamber"	"Just Plain Bill"	Fisher Orchestra
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round	Financial talk
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"Uncle Ezra," sk	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch.;	Richard Himber's	Sketch; orchestra	Double quartet
8:15	soloists; comedy	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Talk, Joseph Egan.
8:30	Carefree Carnival:	Nelson Eddy;	Kate Smith's Re-	Sons of Union
8:45	popular variety	mixed chorus; or.	vue: soloists	Veterans: talk
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Lucrezia Bori; en-	Le Paradis Orch.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	semble; orchestra	Organ; soloist
9:30	"Penalty," network	Conrad Thibault;	Block and Sully;	Dramatic sketch
9:45	dramatic sketch	soloist; orchestra.	soloist; orchestra.	News Service
10:00	Jackie Heller; orch.	Gene Arnold; solo-	Jack Renard and	Wayne King and
10:15	America in Music: so-	ist; quartet; orch.	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	loists; orchestra	Musical program	"Prof's Notebook"	CBS speaker
10:45	Rines Orchestra	Hawaiian music	Musical Rhymester	CBS piano team
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events	News Service	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	Daniels Orchestra	NBC organist	Le Paradis Orch.	Loma Orchestra
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	St. Louis Sym-	Imperial Varieties.	Arnheim Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	phony Orchestra	Kaye Orchestra	Alexander Orch.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:15 WNAC, Alexander Semmler, concert pianist.
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: annual American game conference.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Musical Art String Quartet; Harold Samuel, piano; talk.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "William Tell," dramatic sketch.
3:00 WNAC, Columbia Variety Program: vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Official message from the Governor to the people of Massachusetts.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: network mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; Hazel Glenn, soprano; Frank Munn, tenor; or.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett; John B. Kennedy; Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana"; Abe Lyman's Orchestra; Vivienne Segal; Oliver Smith.
8:45 WAAB, "The Decocrative Arts in Museums," Edwin J. Hipkins, curator.
9:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; Perrin Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Bill Robinson, Negro dancer.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Mills Brothers, quartet; George Stoll's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Isham Jones and his orchestra; Grace Hayes; Melodeers Quartet.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, Franz Lehar's "Paganini"; Gladys Swarthout; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Hoover String Quartet; Edwin Otis, baritone soloist.
11:30 WBZ, D'Orsey Brothers and their orchestra.
11:30 WNAC, Johnny Green and his orchestra.
12:00 WBZ, Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Senior High School Hall, Coddington St., near City Square, Quincy, 8.

Theaters

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell in a play dealing with the Jesuits. 8:30.

"THE MIKADO" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of the Savoy Theatre, London. 8:15.

Movies

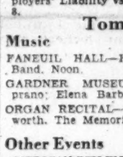
STATE—"Sequoia," animal story adapted from "Malibu," by Vance Hoyt and filmed in the Sequoia National Park, with Jean Parker as the most important human in the cast. Laurel and Hardy comedy, "Live Ghosts." Silly Symphony, "Goddess of Spring." 1:25, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 9:45.

EXETER—"Peck's Bad Boy." 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Young and Beautiful."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Babbitt," freely adapted from Sinclair Lewis' book, with Guy Kibbee. Fenway, 1:09, 3:49, 6:29, 8:30. Paramount, 10:14 a. m., 12:49, 3:28, 5, 8:42. Also "Secret Bride," mystery story.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Fine arts and zoology shorts. Silly Symphony in color. 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"Forsaking All Others." 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.



UPTOWN—Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Music in the Air."

METROPOLITAN — "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper, Richard Cromwell, Franchot Tone and Sir Guy Standing. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. Vaudeville, Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—"Here Is My Heart." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:03, 4:35, 7:12, 9:40. Also Zane Grey's "Home on the Range."

BOSTON—May Robson in "Grand Old Girl." 10:28 a. m., 1:22, 4:21, 7:20, 10:07, Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—"Here Is My Heart." 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Vaudeville.

UNIVERSITY—"Peck's Bad Boy." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "The White Parade."

TREMONT—"One Night of Love" and "The Cat's Paw." 9 a. m. to 11.

KEITH'S — "Enchanted April," with Ann Harding. From book by author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." 10:35 a. m., 12:30, 2:25, 4:20, 6:15, 8:10, 10:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Stubby's Errand of Mercy," puppet show; "Scrappy's Theme Song," cartoon; Ruth Etting and Phil Spitalny in musicals; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Free concert by ERA Opera Orchestra and guest artists. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Free concert in Grand Army Hall, 331 Washington St., Brighton. 8.

AUBURNDALE CONCERT—Concert in Centenary Methodist Church, Auburndale, by Walter Kidder, baritone; Anna Eichorn, violinist; and Harold Schwab, pianist. 8.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE CONCERT — Free concert by ERA Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge, conductor, and Greater Boston ERA Chorus, North Avenue Baptist Church, North Cambridge. 8.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Adrian Boult, musical director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, guest conductor. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

SOUTHWICK RECITAL COURSE—Joseph E. Connor of Emerson College, reads John Drinkwater's "Bird in Hand." Steinert Hall. Free. 8.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"How Shall We Invest Our Money Under Present Conditions?" lecture by Mrs. Frank S. Owen. 8:15.

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY—Francis J. W. Ford, U. S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, lectures on "The U. S. Department of Justice: The Scotland Yard of America." Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8.

SMITH COLLEGE CLUB—Of Cambridge. Prof. Sidney Bradshaw Fay will speak on "Germany Under Hitler." 8-A Willard St., Cambridge. 8.

PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL — Boston Trojans vs. New York Jewels. Also Employers' Liability vs. Gulf Refining. Arena. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

FANEUIL HALL—Free concert by ERA Band. Noon.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; Elena Barberi, pianist. 2:45.

ORGAN RECITAL—By G. Wallace Woodworth. The Memorial Church, Harvard. 5.

Other Events

AMERICAN PEN WOMEN —Meet at home of Miss Clara Endicott Sears, 132 Beacon St. Prof. Austin Warren of B. U. speaks on "Form in Contemporary Poetry." 2.

BOOK TALK—By Ruth Wolfe Fuller, Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills. 10 a. m.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SCHOOL—Fourteenth annual session. Sponsored by League of Women Voters. Opens at 2:30 and continues until Thursday evening. Radcliffe College.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward. Subject: Enjoyment of Design. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Group and the Administration of Industry," lecture by Prof. Eugen Rosenstock-Hüsay. 8.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Some Recent Delusions and Present Realities of Republican Statesmanship," talk by James Ernest King of the Boston Transcript. 2:30.

KIWANIS CLUB—William G. O'Hare, Penal Commissioner, speaks on "Problems of Youth." City Club. 12:15.

Pittsfield's New Plow Overflows City Garage

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP) —When it snows up here in the Berkshire Hills it really snows, and the city of Pittsfield decided to buy a snow plow big enough to cope with the man-sized drifts.

The new plow, a magnificent, $8000 four-wheel-drive affair, arrived Jan. 18 and municipal officials clustered around it, happy until someone suggested driving it into the municipal garage. Then came consternation. The plow is too big—much too big—for the garage. Now the city fathers have got to decide whether to build a new garage, leave the plow out-of-doors all the time, or hire a barn.

Mayor Mansfield
WNAC
6:30 TONIGHT
Review of 1934
Municipal
Accomplishments

Chemist Seeks Key To Shine on Mirrors Unearthed in China

A collection of 42 Chinese bronze mirrors, some of them more than 2000 years old, has been received by the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University. It will be turned over to the museum technical staff for analysis and study. The mirrors have been lent to the university by James M. Plumer of the class of '21, an official in the Chinese Maritime Customs. His avocation is Chinese art and archaeology.

Circular in form and ranging in size from three to eight inches in diameter, the mirrors are believed to have been used in homes of the wealthy. In many cases they appear to have been buried with their owners. Accompanying the collection is a catalogue, assembled by the donor, giving a photograph, complete description and notes on the origin and approximate date of each item.

Chemical and X-ray studies will be made by Dr. Rutherford Gettens, Fogg Museum Chemist, and Dr. John Norton, metallographer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Many of the mirrors have been broken and others are encrusted and corroded. The high polish found on some has led authorities to suppose that ancient artisans could not have secured it by hand polishing alone. Chemists may find the ancient Chinese used a mercury composition on the reflecting surfaces.

New Hampshire Plans To Complete History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—A "humanized" history of New Hampshire, intended primarily as a text book for state schools and indorsed by the New Hampshire Department of Education, will be halted because of lack of funds, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Elkins, of the department states.

The work was begun under the ERA and had been under direct supervision of Mrs. Ella Shannon Bowles. Five of the 20 chapters have been completed. The beginning of the work contains four chapters of documented historical narrative and a chapter depicting the state seal.

Regret has been expressed by the State Board of Education over cessation of such a work, as officials of that department long have recognized a great need of a history of New Hampshire, written in the light of recent research and brought up to date.

Skis Lead to Figures In Hanover—Not Romance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 21—A Hanover mathematician, with more of an eye for figures than romance, has figured that if all the skiis in Hanover were laid end to end they would stretch 4½ miles. At any rate, there are some 1700 pairs of skiis in Hanover.

The town has a population of a bit over 3000, together with some 2000 Dartmouth College students. With a pair of skiis to about every three people, there's much skiing done here.

Folks blame it mostly on Otto Schniebs, Dartmouth's enthusiastic winter sports coach. In his efforts to turn the town and college into a real winter sports center he has dotted the golf course with hurtling figures trying out their stems, christianas and telemarks. Folks have even remarked that it's fun.

Town of Chester Pays Highest Tax in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine—Buried under the highest tax rate in Maine, 140 mills, on a valuation of $65,895, the 250 residents of Chester, a Penobscot County town, are expected to seek relief at the present legislative session.

Exactly how the town will seek assistance is not known, but state officials who have investigated the town's financial condition are confident that some sort of demand for relief will be made.

Not far from Chester in the list of highly taxed communities is Edmunds in Washington County. With a population of 394 in 1930, Edmunds has a tax rate of 125 mills on a valuation of $120,783, the second highest rate in Maine.

Manchoukuo Registers 16,464 Trade-Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING, Manchuria — The trade mark bureau of Manchoukuo reports the registration of 16,464 trade marks in the first year of its existence. Registration statistics show applications to have been received from 23 countries. Japan leads with 12,402. Great Britain follows with 1154, Germany with 1147, and the United States with 963.

Trade marks in Manchuria were formerly covered by registration in Nanking. According to American attorneys who have handled applications under the new régime, registration involves delay and red tape but there have been comparativly few refusals.

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Connecticut Subsistence Plan Puts Small, Scattered Farms In Place of Large Settlements

Too Little Undeveloped Land Available for Big Projects, Salter Declares—Scheme Offered to Government for Closely Populated States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21—In other parts of the United States it may be practicable to take 200 or more families from a city's relief rolls, set them up in a new subsistence homestead village out in the country and expect them to get their living, with some help, from the soil.

Connecticut thinks it will not work here, nor elsewhere in the closely populated, long-settled northeastern states.

The Connecticut idea, soon to be broached at Washington, as a suggestion for all the states in this corner of the country, is to treat each family as an individual case, buy many little farms instead of a few large ones and scatter subsistence homesteads throughout the state instead of concentrating them in colonies.

Few Undeveloped Tracts

The difficulty with the colony plan in Connecticut and the advantages of the single homestead idea lie in the fundamentals of New England social organization, with government on a town basis, with many centers of employment in existing towns, with comparatively few remaining tracts of good undeveloped farm land.

In the first place, declares Leonard A. Salter Jr., director of rural rehabilitation for the State, there simply is no land available. After long search the biggest piece he found that he could buy would hold but 25 families.

Even that would be hard to divide. One family would have nice meadow, another swamp, another a hillside, Mr. Salter contends, no matter how the plots were portioned out.

The old settlers and the others that have followed them in 300 years have picked the best.

Small Plots Available

The families that would be moved to the country live in many cities, where formerly their bread winners had jobs. To move them any great distance to a subsistence community would take them out of reach of the shops where they may get work again some day.

Schools are largely town-supported in Connecticut. To set up a large colony in one town would place a burden on its school system that would be bound to stir up trouble.

On the other hand there are many small farm plots, says Mr. Salter, with good soil, that can be bought, fairly close to centers of employment. Families, if settled singly, could be kept within commuting distance of the town or city where they last had work.

Would Scatter Work

The construction of the new houses would provide work in many towns instead of one or two and the new properties would increase the grand lists of many towns instead of few. To put up a new village would mean in addition to homes the building of recreation centers and schools and the installing of power lines, water and sanitary systems. If single homes are built the existing facilities of this sort will be all that are needed.

Besides these practical considerations there is a psychological factor that Mr. Salter takes into account. Buth the families being helped and the communities into which they move will like the single homesteads better, he believes. Part-time farming is familiar. Half the farms in Connecticut now are in that class. Subsistence homesteads are something strange. Instead of the opposition or cool indifference that they might meet, Mr. Salter expects enthusiastic support if the project takes the line that is now suggested.

Based on Investigation

Connecticut, and the other northeastern states, are behind in the subsistence homestead program, although some of the first work in that direction was done here.

A plan for a homestead colony in eastern Connecticut was laid before Washington officials by a Connecticut group months ago. It failed to get full approval and hung fire.

When money became available under the FERA for projects of this kind Connecticut started an intensive survey through the Naugatuck Valley, sending investigators to every family on relief. It was on the basis of this study that the new turn was given to the planning here.

The subject will be the first tackled by the General Assembly, which last week completed organization. A bill setting up a corporation through which application for funds could be made to Washington is scheduled for a committee hearing ahead of any other matter.

When the Assembly gives the word the Connecticut suggestion for decentralized subsistence farm relief will to taken to Washington for approval.

Southbridge Kept From Tax Chaos

(Continued from Page 1)

Richard Lennihan, president of the company, reiterated his declaration to the writer that the mills will positively be liquidated.

That is a side of the mill story that cannot be ignored although the general morale of the townfolk, the merchants, and town officials is excellent. Even though merchants in the wide community square are losing heavily in income, they cheerily lay most of the loss to the usual seasonal decline in business following Christmas.

Gearing Local Finances

Meanwhile town officials are busy gearing local finances to the added welfare work. At least 200 of the 1200 mill workers have been absorbed by the ERA on a sewerage project that meets a long-felt want in the community. A community service which receives contributions from well-to-do citizens is taking care of more than 100 mill hands. Labor unions also claim to care for several hundred.

A representative from Lawrence mills has been in town for two days hiring many of the skilled mill hands for work in Lawrence.

Before the town selectmen and merchants expressed their confidence to the writer, he was convinced by the orderliness and appearance of prosperity in the town that Southbridge would survive the shock of losing its second best industry. But confidence here is based largely on the assumption that mill owners will sell out to some other concern which will settle here and pay taxes equivalent to the annual $40,000 to be lost.

Watched as Experiment

It was explained by selectmen that Southbridge never knew what it meant to have labor disturbance of any kind until the last six months during which mill owners claimed to have lost nearly $400,000. Previous to recent labor trouble the Hamilton company had developed into a business experiment watched by industrialists all over New England as an illustration of modern business efficiency.

When Richard Lennihan, president, came to Southbridge in 1927, the mills were operating under an annual loss of nearly half a million dollars. The present owners were called "foolhardy" for even trying to rescue the mills from pending bankruptcy. By the application of modern business methods, once taught by Mr. Lennihan at the Harvard Business School, the mills were pulled out of the red and placed, it is said, on a good working basis.

Labor's Decision Awaited

Since then the mill's books have shown and still show an excellent financial condition, despite the serious labor outbreaks which have cost the company nearly $400,000 in six months. Another six months of similar disorders, Mr. Lennihan declared, would have seriously impaired the holdings of the 27,000 investors scattered throughout New England.

Taking into consideration the raw materials left on the hands of mill owners, plant assets amount to nearly $2,500,000. Because Mr. Linnihan still has a friendly feeling toward local labor and because it would be to the stockholders' advantage to have the raw materials turned into the finished product at Southbridge and sold as part of liquidation, the mills will reopen on Jan. 28 for six to eight weeks, provided that labor agrees to avoid any semblance of violence.

Mill owners await the decision of labor which will be forthcoming not later than Wednesday, it is said.

Attack on Narcotic Weed Under Way In Rhode Island

Drug Used in Cigarettes Extracted From Dried Flowers of Plant

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21 (AP)—Rhode Island authorities are laying plans for a spring drive to eradicate the marijuana, or Mexico weed, which has been for a long time the source of large supplies of the dangerous narcotic drug known as Hashish.

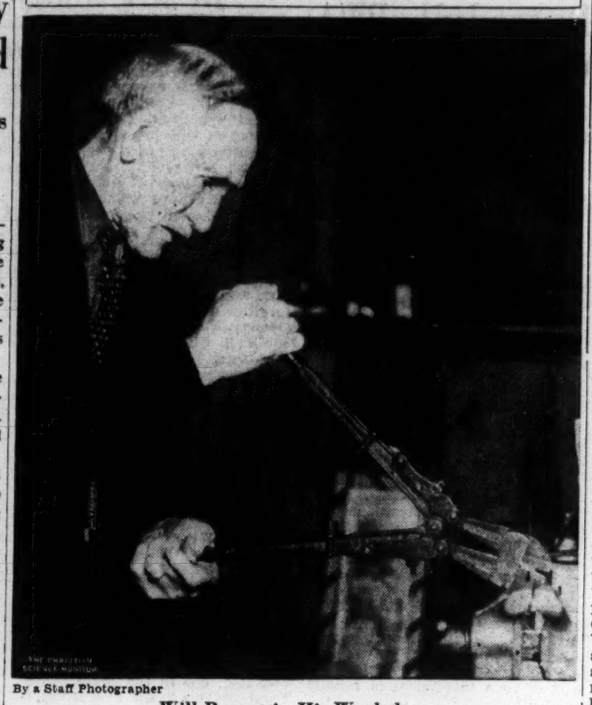
From the dried flowers of the plant, which is also known as cannabis Sativa, is derived the drug. It is rolled into cigarettes called "Reefers."

Why Rhode Island should yield such large amounts of the Mexico weed, which flourishes in its name country and Texas, is not known. Investigators say the soil of this State is adapted to the growth of the plant. But the plant does not appear to be choicy about soils. It is found here in dumps, along railroad rights of way, in vacant lots in the industrial sections of this city.

It came forcibly to public notice last November. Four arrests were made and manufacturing equipment confiscated. Large quantities of cigarettes packed and marked for shipment to New York City were seized. Men on the unemployment relief lists were detailed to burn the plants found.

However, early this month Frederick B. Cole, secretary of the state narcotic drug board, told a meeting of social workers that the traffic had scarcely been dented, much less broken up. Rhode Island State College professors were called into consultation. They said that the only effective approach to the problem will be a survey of the state in the spring to map growing places of the weed, and then fire and chemicals will have to be employed to wipe it out.

Community Inventor



By a Staff Photographer

Will Bryant in His Workshop

Francestown in New Hampshire Benefits From Practical Devices to Lighten Work of Farms and Homes.

Venerable Inventor Gets 'Fun' Out of Gadgets for Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCESTOWN, N. H.—It takes an unusual man to make news in this New Hampshire town, for in its 162 years of existence it has produced many outstanding examples of New England character and vigor. It is unquestionable, however, that Will Bryant, direct descendant of the original settlers, is making news. Mr. Bryant, now an octogenarian, has turned to invention, and with a practicality that outshines many younger competitors.

Whenever any of his friends need a gadget that will lighten the labor of farm and home, Will Bryant comes to the front. While he has never made any money from any of his numerous inventions, it should be told, in all fairness, that he never has lost any, and he has had "a lot of fun." "The thing's just about even," he says. Add to that the fact that he gives most of his devices away and you understand why this community of about 300 persons has no need for a branch bank.

Boon to Fruit Growers

One of the most recent achievements is a device much more amazing in its operation than the much-discussed Indian rope trick. In the latter, according to most recent theory, spectators are made to believe that they see a rope hanging, without apparent support, in the very air. To complete the mystery, the conjurer's assistant climbs to the end of the cord and disappears.

If Will Bryant was thinking of this trick when he conceived his invention, he would have immediately set it aside as being unpractical, for practicality is the basis of all his products. But from the viewpoint of the spectacular, he has made the rope trick seem child's play. He calmly takes an ordinary wooden ladder, stands it upright in his dooryard and tells you to climb it. When you draw back, he nimbly mounts the ladder to the very top.

Works on Steep Slope

He tells you that this invention will be a boon to the New Hampshire fruit grower whose apple trees are located on the slope of a hill, hard to get at in the harvest season, and liable to severe damage when the old picking method is used. He clinches the statement by demonstrating, with another agile climb, that here is a ladder that doesn't have to be leaned, therefore cannot damage fragile branches. It works just as well on a steep slope as it does on level ground.

The device resembles a spear head, except for its greater size. It is made of heavy steel and so constructed that it can be easily bolted to the base of the ladder. One on either "leg" of the ladder and that important piece of farm equipment outdoes the Indian rope. The sharp points of the spears penetrate the ground, and the flat surfaces, twisted at right angles to the ladder sides, hold it firmly at any convenient angle while a 200-pound man climbs to the top, apparently balancing himself without effort on the tall ladder. The practicality of this particular invention is being utilized in several orchards about Francestown.

Some of Mr. Bryant's inventions are a delight to children. One known as a potato gun, shoots bits of raw potato with a loud pop. The barrel of the gun is made from a turkey quill, large at one end and smaller at the other.

It should be told that Will Bryant, who was christened J. Willey Bryant, has other important activities than inventing. He is, for example, a member of Warren and Bailey's Orchestra of Francestown.

He's been playing for country dances for more than 50 years, using an instrument halfway between a contrabass and a cello. Before he became a musician, he was a worker in stone whose services were much in demand at Hillsboro County. He celebrated his eightieth anniversary by broadcasting his music, adding to the program a few of his own thoughts on the news of the day.

Nine-Year-Old Editor Issues Paper in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASTINE, Maine—Is there a younger editor in the country than Merrill Coombs? Merrill is 9 years of age and has two reporters—Phyllis McIntyre and Alvin Norton—about his own age. Merrill calls his paper the "Green Street News," but he covers all of Castine.

Mimeographed every two weeks, the paper sells for 2 cents a copy. "It pays to advertise in the Green Street News. We will run your ad all winter for 5 cents," says the owner. The paper has no too critical adult supervision, and items are written just as a child would tell the news. Innocently, this leads to some delicious bits of humor.

Spending Preferred To Collecting Taxes

HUBBARDSTON, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—Wanted: Somebody to run for tax collector.

The deadline for filing of papers by candidates for town offices arrived last night, and revealed that nobody will seek the collectorship.

Town officials are wondering what to do about it. Everett B. Woodward, tax collector the last two years, said there was too much grief and not enough money trying to coax people to pay their taxes. He will be a candidate for selectman and town treasurer, but as for tax collector—"nothing doing."

Shifting Sands in West

Thousands of fence posts along the Rock Island right-of-way between Liberal, Kan., and Dalhart, Texas, have been partially buried by drifting sand during the last two years.

Shoe Code Strife At Lynn Floods City With Posters

Mayor Manning on Way to Washington to Attend Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 21—On the eve of hearings in Washington to determine whether the boot and shoe code should be reopened and revised to meet conditions existing in the eastern shoe centers, this city found itself flooded with communistic literature.

On Saturday Joseph Massidda and Alfred Baker Lewis were the principal speakers at a meeting of the so-called radical group of shoe workers held in Laster's Hall. John Hall, former organizer of the Electrical Workers Union in Pittsfield, Mass., served as chairman.

One circular distributed throughout the city to reach the shoe workers carried captions: "Why are factories moving?" "Why are you faced with wage cuts?" In less bold type the "flyer" read: "Do you know that your lives and jobs depend on the decision of the shoe code authorities? What can we do to get the right action from them? These questions and others will be answered at the mass meeting of shoe workers to be held at Laster's Hall."

Blame Put on Agitators

Also interesting and perhaps more constructive was Bulletin 5 issued by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, an organization which has no affiliations in Lynn.

In a message addressed to "All Shoe and Leather Workers," the second paragraph reads: "Despite all the circumstances of the depression the shoe and leather workers should be entering the year 1935 full of hope and encouragement, and with a load far lighter to carry than at any time in their history. But this is not so. The fact is that Communist agitators, their silly and short-sighted yes-men, and selfish job-grabbers have increased immeasurably the load that the workers must carry into the coming year.

"On the shoulders of these elements alone must rest the entire blame for the fact that the shoe and leather workers are worse off than at any time in their whole history."

On Welfare Lists

Discussing the Lynn situation the circular reads: "According to reports made by authorized agents of the NRA, the Lynn shoe industry is in 'a sadly shrunken condition and threatened with extinction.'" Eight firms moved from the city in 1934 alone, and these removals, plus the 12 liquidations, leave Lynn with but 45 small firms. The firms that moved out of Lynn are making shoes and competing with the Lynn firms that remain—at lower labor prices.

"The 45 small firms are working only part time at best, and there are fully 2500 shoe workers totally unemployed. There are not enough jobs to go around even if every firm was going full tilt. The majority of the 2100 families on public welfare are those of shoe workers."

Meanwhile Mayor J. Fred Manning left the city last night to attend the Washington hearings which open tomorrow. Mayor Manning will present the arguments in behalf of the shoe center manufacturers and the workers in the greater Boston area.

Jury Holds Its Own Religious Service

By the Associated Press

Flemington, N. J., Jan. 21

THE Hauptmann jurors, restricted from attending public services, organized a religious service of their own Sunday in their Union Hotel quarters.

There was no minister, but one of their number led in prayer, and they sang hymns, such as "Nearer My God to Thee."

They also went for a bus ride during the week-end recess.

Crows Cast Shadows On Northern Snows

RANGELEY, Maine, Jan. 21 (AP)—Two lean and hungry crows flapped into this northern Maine village at the height of a howling snow squall Jan. 18 and were seen as harbingers of an early spring.

Unimpressed, the weather bureau in Portland, 100 miles to the south, said thermometers throughout the State would record near-zero temperatures.

The crows themselves, for that matter, did not behave particularly like "feathered messengers of the gentle season." They struggled to the window sill of a henhouse, gazed wistfully upon the smugly clucking domestic fowl sheltered within.

At length, discouraged, the gaunt black pair gave it up as a bad job, and flew northward over the forest. But the fact that they headed north, not south, indicated warmer weather must be near at hand, amateur forecasters insisted.

Hauptmann Assets Rose $44,486 After Date of Kidnaping

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 21—The State produced for the Hauptmann murder jury today testimony that $44,486 was added to the assets of Bruno Richard Hauptmann and his wife after April 2, 1932, the day on which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh paid $50,000 ransom in a futile effort to recover his kidnaped son.

The figure, given from the witness stand by William E. Frank, an intelligence agent of the United States Treasury Department, included the $14,600 in ransom bills found in Hauptmann's garage the day after his arrest last Sept. 19. It also included $120 in gold coins found in his home.

"This may be of great importance to me," declared Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, presiding at the trial, as he asked the court reporter to repeat this part of Mr. Frank's testimony.

Attorney General David T. Wilentz also brought out from the witness testimony that the figure was exclusive of any cash loans made by Hauptmann.

Hauptmann said after his arrest that he had loaned Isador Fisch $7500. He also said that Fisch had given him the ransom money for safe keeping, and that because of the unpaid loan he had begun to spend it without knowing what it was.

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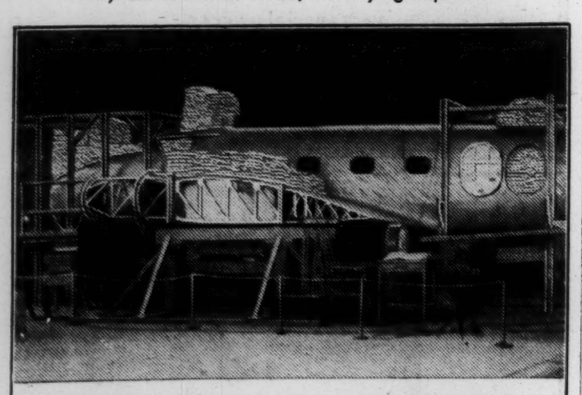
By EDWIN C. HILL, The Flying Reporter



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Court Defers Decision on Gold

State Legislators Learn Ropes

Drive Opens for Pensions to Veterans of the World War—Garner Forces Mending Fences for 1936—U. S. Apologizes to Canada

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—The Supreme Court both relieved and enhanced suspense surrounding the gold clause case today by recessing for a fortnight. Thus the tension arising from the possibilities of an immediate sensation was relaxed, and it is likely that speculation on the court's probable decision will also take a brief holiday.

Meanwhile, unification of telegraph companies was proposed to Congress in a White House report; drafting work on legislation to control holding companies and regulate their criticized financing methods began in an important White House conference; drive toward a soldiers pension—the move which bonus payment was supposed to have forestalled—got under way; and some mysterious personage began to repair Vice-President Garner's political fences.

* * *

Joining Wires: After being predicted for many months, recommendation finally went from the White House to Congress today urging unification of telegraph service. A Communications Commission report proposed legislation to bring about consolidation of Western Union and Postal Telegraph under close federal supervision. Suggestions were made to protect employees against effects of merger, with annuities or dismissal compensation based on age and service required.

* * *

The Court Recesses: As closely informed observers had anticipated, the Supreme Court recessed today until Feb. 4 without passing on the gold-clause case. So great has been public interest that newspaper and conversational speculation on its outcome has passed all previous bounds, and even produced hints that a decision might precede actual drafting of the opinion.

These speculations were punctured when the court calmly recessed today. Out of the welter of talk, however, the best-informed legalists are guessing that the Government is likely to be upheld on that part of the cases which relate to private contracts, and likely to lose the suit brought against it to obtain full payment on government bonds.

The direct effects of such a decision on business, the markets, and foreign obligations would be slight, experts say. Private contracts would be unaffected. The Government's obligation to pay the current gold value on its own bonds might be nullified by the legal precept that sums cannot be recovered from suits against the Government without its consent. Thus, however, important the fundamentals involved, little money would change hands and the outcome would be placid.

Of course, until the case is decided, every debtor who has debts payable in gold coin is faced with the prospect of having to transfer $1.69 instead of $1. Under these circumstances, the dollar is likely to fluctuate on the bourses.

Should the court decide against the Government on private as well as government bonds, four main courses have been suggested for Administration action:

1. Imposition of a special tax, like a processing tax, removing the 69 cents from creditors who claim it and returning it to debtors.
2. Issuance of an executive order re-valuing the dollar.
3. A hurried amendment to the Constitution, passed by Congress and the legislatures now in now in session.
4. Passive resistance to the court, by ignoring the decision.

Of these, the first is most likely. Passive resistance has already been ruled out by President Roosevelt, a constitutional amendment would be very difficult to rush through, and revaluation of the dollar would, it is claimed, renew the process of deflation to which the Administration is firmly opposed. But the most widely accepted view is that none of these courses will be necessary, that the gold clause action on private bonds will be sustained.

What is considered a direct ruling on the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act was promised by the Supreme Court today. The court agreed to review a decision by Federal Judge W. I. Grubb of the Northern Alabama Federal Court holding invalid both the Recovery Act and the code of fair competition for the timber and lumber products industry.

This case was chosen by the Government to test its authority over labor's hours and wages through the code structure.

* * *

State Lawmakers Look In: Three organizations of state officials held related sessions in Washington over the week-end, discussing legislative subjects in which they find a lack of uniformity among the states or a tendency toward overlapping between the states and the Federal Government. Taxation, motor vehicle codes, oil control and control of municipal debts were among the topics.

How to break in new legislators with least wear and tear on the state government and on the legislator was also a subject of comment. To this end, and for a number of other purposes, William B. Belknap, member of the Kentucky Legislature and president of the American Legislators' Association, commended the holding of regional conferences in addition to the national meetings of the association. These regional meetings will acquaint new and old legislators with what their neighbor states are planning on common problems.

The association is providing for appointment of three regional secretaries to foster this work in the Northwest, the South and on the Pacific Coast, with other regions to be added. These secretariats will also serve as permanent clearing houses of legislative information.

The first of the meetings held here was the Council of State Governments at which Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, urged regional conferences of state officials, administratives as well as legislative, and cited examples of useful standards being arrived at this way.

The Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation discussed ways of dividing the revenue fields between the federal and local governments to avoid present double and sometimes triple taxation. This commission will make its report late in February to a nation-wide assembly of state Governors and legislators in Washington.

* * *

World War Pensions: Mindful of the burden which veterans' pensions put on the American taxpayer as a result of all wars engaged in by the United States up to 1914, Congress enacted the bonus in 1924. At that time veterans' groups promised that in gratitude for this benefaction they would never demand outright pensions for World War veterans.

But from that day onward it has been suspected that the moment the bonus was finally paid off Congress would be subjected to increasing pressure for outright pensions. This has at last materialized. The drive for World War pensions is on. The likelihood develops that before the War of 1812 is finally liquidated the World War will constitute a steadily mounting pension burden which will continue for a hundred years.

The extent of the potential burden is graphically illustrated by the fact that there are eight widows of 1812 war veterans still on the pension rolls. Civil War pensions are just passing the peak. Spanish War pensions constitute an annually mounting appropriation.

The new social security program provides the springboard for the World War pension drive. Groups in both House and Senate have decided to seek amendments to the legislation which would give veterans preference under the old age pension provision.

They would have it provide that any veteran should receive $10 per month more than nonveterans, and that it should begin at the age of 55 for any veteran totally disabled, regardless of whether the disability is service-connected. The bill now provides for pensions beginning at the age of 65.

* * *

The Garner Fences: Mysterious reports that President Roosevelt had indorsed Vice-President Garner as his running mate in 1936 materialized today out of the not-so-thin Washington air. They were attributed to the White House. Whatever the source, mere existence of the reports indicates that friends of Vice-President Garner are alarmed, and active in his behalf. They are apprehensive that some ambitious New Dealer—and the names of Secretaries Ickes and Wallace were mentioned—might take the place of "Cactus Jack" on the 1936 ballot.

But President Roosevelt, whether he gave any intimation on this particular occasion, or not, is thoroughly familiar with Vice-President Garner's electoral skill and value on the ticket. It is true that the Vice-President scarcely campaigned at all in 1932, true that he has made few speeches since. But his influence, in under-the-surface ways, has been a pregnant one.

Starting to mend his fences now in 1935, there is little doubt but that by next year's nominating convention, they will be in excellent repair, incapable of breakdown by any ambitious outsider.

* * *

Uncle Sam Apologizes: Out of the hazy past, out of March, 1929, to be exact, same today the next-to-last echo of the "I'm Alone" case. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, sent a polite little note to William Duncan Herridge, Minister to Washington from the Dominion of Canada, apologizing for the United States in sinking the rumrunning vessel, and promising to seek an appropriation of $50,666.50 from Congress to pay His Majesty's Canadian Government.

It is one of few occasions when Uncle Sam has formally apologized to a foreign government. And Secretary Hull carefully points out that the mission and use of the vessel at the time of its sinking were unlawful. But the apology stands.

Belgium to Aid Idle By $46,000,000 Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

THE new Belgian Government's drive against unemployment has begun in earnest.

Provincial governors have been asked to draw up public works schemes, and to submit details to the Government. Any person refusing to work will lose his unemployment money. The public works will be financed with a 1,000,000,000 Belgian francs loan (about $46,000,000), which the Government has just obtained from Dutch bankers.

Meanwhile, the Government has decreed a number of measures to bring down the cost of living. The price of bread and meat is being lowered and letters will cost less to post. Taxes on house property will also be revised.

Lithuania Declares Reich Threatening

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—German newspapers continued to accuse Lithuania of "saber-rattling" today as a Lithuanian official admitted a concentration of troops along the Memel border.

Dr. Jurgu Saulys, Lithuanian Minister to Berlin, readily acknewledged the concentration but said, however, that Germany has increased its "armed forces along the German-Lithuanian frontier."

The German Propaganda Ministry denied any movement of the S. A. (Storm Troops) along the frontier.

"We called in reserves of the 1907 and 1908 classes for a three months' practice according to schedule," said Dr. Saulys.

"The fact that we concentrate them along the Memel Territory rather than elsewhere in Lithuania need not be the occasion for surprise when one learns the Germans have increased their armed forces along the German-Lithuanian frontier, and that in Tilsit (German border city) there has been an appreciable increase in machine guns.

Memel, under a convention of the League of Nations in 1924, is a unit within the sovereignty of Lithuania, but with some degree of administrative and financial self-rule.

The port is Lithuania's only outlet to the sea. Before the World War the city belonged to Germany. It was administered by the Allies after 1918 while its status was being argued, but in 1923 Lithuanians seized it by a surprise attack, forcing a French garrison to exacuate.

Dynamite Puts Out Fire in Gas Well

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—A skillfully exploded charge of dynamite snuffed out a fire Jan. 18 that had raged unchecked for 54 hours in a 7,000,000 foot natural gas well in the town of Willing, 10 miles south of here.

The fire started Wednesday when a line carrying gas to near-by drilling operations burst under excessive pressure. Heaters, used to keep the pipes from freezing, ignited the escaping gas and the flames backtracked to the well.

Explosion in Mine

POTTSVILLE, Penna., Jan. 21 (AP)—More than a score of miners were trapped by a terrific explosion in the Gilbertson Mine of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company today. A dozen or more men were brought from the colliery by rescue crews shortly after the explosion. Officials said they were unable to determine whether the explosion was caused by gas or dynamite.

Lowering of Tax Demanded by PWA On New York Land

Comptroller Declares for Raising—State Said to Take Too Much

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—While lower taxes on homes are being demanded by Dwight L. Hoopingarner, PWA associate director of housing, burdened home owners quail before Comptroller Frank J. Taylor's insistence that taxes on real estate must be raised this year. For in order to meet debt service requirements amounting to about $177,000,000 in 1935, Mr. Taylor announced that the taxes must yield $9,000,000 more than last year.

"Racketeering"

Mr. Hoopingarner, in supporting his demand for lower taxes, said:

"Under past and present conditions of financing and heavy taxes, it costs many families from two to four times as much—and quite frequently one and one-half as much—to own a house as to rent one. As matters stand, thousands of families are constantly being made the victims of tax-racketeering and other forms of gouging, with the result that confidence in the soundness of such investment is rapidly being destroyed.

"In an increasing number of cases, home buyers, because of unanticipated special assessments, exorbitant bonuses and excessive depreciation, wind up paying more over a period of 12 or 15 years than they paid in the original outlay. In some communities, aside from regular high tax rates, special imposts of various sorts frequently amount to as much as 100 per cent against residential property over a period of 10 years or less."

Dividing the Money

The Comptroller, on his side of the case, held that the State should give to the city a larger proportion of the taxes it collects, in order to relieve this burden. "I believe," said he, "the Legislature has never treated New York City fairly in the distribution of tax revenues which the State collects and disburses in aid of local divisions of Government. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, the last period covered by the report of the State Tax Commission, New York City paid to the State $73,000,000 in excess of what it received from the State, while over 50 counties got back more than they paid."

Tax collections here this year have showed an appreciable gain over 1934, he added.

Decent Quarters

Mr. Hoopingarner held, however, that present conditions make it imperative that the financial structure of home ownership be readjusted and that they indicate how desirable it is socially and economically for those who cannot afford to own their own homes, at least to have decent quarters they can rent at a price they can afford to pay.

Italy Has Condemned 21 Spies in 6 Months

ROME, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State reported today that 21 spies were condemned in Italy in the last six months of 1934.

The report said seven different secret trials were conducted resulting in the convictions of 21 persons including two women. In this group there were two foreigners.

Two of those convicted were sentenced to 25 years in a penitentiary, two to 20 years, each of the others received sentences of from 5 to 15 years.

The United States Consulate said it had received no report to indicate that any Americans were involved.

Sheriff Makes Arrests By Phone, 50 Go to Jail

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Jan. 21 (AP)—Frequently when Sheriff Richard W. Benson of Robertson County wants to arrest a man he calls him by telephone and tells his intended prisoner to come on down to jail. And to date—the sheriff proudly says—no one has refused to come as requested.

Robertson County has a population of 28,000 and is not far from Nashville, Tennessee's capital. The sheriff has only three deputies to cover the county and so he uses the telephone often.

Sheriff Benson estimated he has made more than 50 arrests via telephone since taking office in September.

Chautauqua Women Entertained By Mrs. Roosevelt at White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Main Street came to the White House today when 850 members of the Chautauqua Woman's Club were luncheon guests of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The guests included women of national reputation, such as Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas, president of the club and a former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran suffrage and peace advocate; Mrs. John Henry Hammond, New York society woman, and Miss Violet Oakley of Philadelphia, illustrator; besides women of importance in small communities and women whose social sphere extends only to their own neighborhood.

Mrs. Roosevelt formerly entertained the club when she was at Albany, and when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of New York. She entertained it also at her residence in New York City. There was reason, accordingly, to believe, when the invitations went out, that the number accepting would be somewhere between 300 and 500. But no one reckoned with the pull that being entertained at luncheon by the President and his wife would make. Acceptances poured in from nearly every state.

Mrs. Roosevelt admitted that she was "a trifle discouraged at the thought that her guests would be crowded and that their luncheon would be meager," but she added that she was "encouraged that so many women felt that they could afford to make the trip to Washington."

Plans for serving the guests were hastily revamped. Two long tables were laid, one in the State Dining Room and one in the East Room, at each of which 250 guests could be served every 15 minutes.

Mrs. Elbert Shirk came all the way from Redlands, Calif., to attend, and Mrs. Howard Kelley of Dallas headed a group from that State. Among the guests was Miss Anne Gray of Washington, who will soon celebrate her 90th birthday, and 17-year-old Martha Hodill of Pittsburgh, who came with her grandmother, Mrs. W. R. Hadley, and her mother, Mrs. Philip C. Hodill.

It was evidence of the way that the former Methodist camp-meeting ground has held its adherents ever since the day in 1874, when it was founded as a people's college, to impart to men and women deprived of educational opportunities, the college student's general outlook upon the world.

Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution, said: "Chautauqua was the first institution to offer directed home reading, its book of the month club dating back more than half a century. It is the oldest summer vacation school offering general courses, was the first to establish university extension courses, and one of the first to give correspondence courses. Millions of men and women have heard thousands of speakers at its summer lectures."

At the United States Chamber of Comemrce, the General Federation of Women's Clubs entertained the club with speeches by its president, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Dr. Bestor, and Mrs. Hammond, the guests going from there to tea at the general federation headquarters.

Tomorrow afternoon the club will be received by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. William Russell Magna, regent, at their headquarters.

Byrd Party Revels In Mail From Home

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Byrd Antarctic expedition occupied itself today unloading the S. S. Bear of Oakland which arrived yesterday morning after a 2800-mile voyage from Dunedin, N. Z.

The most valuable part of the Bear's cargo was mail—large quantities of mail—for which the 56 men in camp dropped everything.

Included in the 31 men on the Bear were Charles F. Anderson of the United States Postoffice Department and Glenn P. Bryan, geophysicist.

Old-Age Security Provided in Pension Plan of Omaha Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—A pension plan designed to provide old-age security for the employees of the Omaha World-Herald has just been installed by the World Publishing Company, it is announced by its president, Henry Doorly. The plan is underwritten by the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

Both employer and employee contribute to the fund, the latter at the rate of about three per cent of his salary. Eligibility begins after three years of employment.

Men reaching the age of 65, and women at 60, may be retired on a pension equal in amount to 1½ per cent of earnings from the date of eligibility to the plan to the date of retirement.

An employee, for example, who begins the plan at the age of 25 with an annual salary of $1200 and reaches retirement age 40 years later with a salary of $2400, will have contributed approximately $2160. For the remainder of his life he will receive a monthly income of $90.

Again, a man of 50 with a salary of $2400 on entering the plan, and average increases of pay until he is 65, will contribute $1404 and will receive a pension of $58.50 per month.

A plan, similar in many respects, was installed last July by the Daily Pantagraph, of Bloomington, Ill., and underwritten by the same insurance company. Under its provisions a man beginning the plan at the age of 45 with a salary of $2000, would, when he reaches the age of 65, have contributed $1200 and would receive at least $40 a month pension.

Under the Pantagraph plan special provision is made for employees retiring before reaching the age of 65, if they wish to do so. A man, for example, earning less than $1000 a year when he withdraws from service at 60 after completing 20 years or more of work, secures a paid-up annuity of at least $20 per month which begins at the normal retirement date.

Ban on Child Labor Fought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH N. C.—An organization has been effected, with headquarters in Raleigh, to oppose North Carolina's ratification of the federal child labor amendment, recommended by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus in his biennial message. At the head is Mrs. Stella Barbee, who ran for the legislature from Raleigh on the anti-Prohibition ticket and was defeated. Ratification can come only after a protracted fight, it is believed, since certain business men are expected to appose it.

American Indian Made Fellow-Worker Rather Than Ward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—Working with, rather than for, the American Indian is the present practice of the United States Government, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, told the members of the Indian Rights Association, holding their fifty-second annual meeting here. Such a policy, Dr. Jones explained, recognizes the attainments of the Indians and acknowledges their potentialities for a full participation in American life, with a proper share of responsibilities. Against the former attitude, represented by wardship, the Indians have consistently rebelled, Dr. Jones said, feeling that this was an implication of the white man's superiority.

Dr. Jones reminded his hearers that the association, founded in 1882 by John Welsh, aimed to bring about Congressional action that would secure to the Indian population civil rights and general education and in time effect their admission to citizenship. He noted that the association's officers had initiated movements to provide land for the landless, co-operated in the protection of Indian holdings, supplied legal skill for Indians wrongly accused, helped feed the hungry, stimulated Civil Service reform, and urged the necessity of education for Indian youth.

Officers of the association, re-elected for 1935, are: Jonathan M. Steere, president; Charles L. Chandler, vice-president, Herbert S. Welsh, treasurer; and Matthew K. Sniffen, secretary.

Too Cold? Take an Air Trip

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21 (AP)—Too cold? Take an airplane, advises Charles Doyle, Omaha's flying weatherman: Saturday it was 2 above on the ground when he took off. One mile up he found the temperature 35.8 above.

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Coal Men Demand Share in Plan Of Producing Farm Electricity To Save Job of Miner and Hauler

Question Raised Whether New Industry Should Be Permitted to Destroy Old—Use of Government Money Asked for Steam-Power Plants

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—Coal once put the river practically out of business as a producer of power, and it is not going to let the river turn about now and take over the work again, without putting up a stiff fight.

Electricity—produced by machinery run by steam generated by coal—made relics out of thousands of river-side mills. Coal miners, operators, and mine security owners now see, unless something is done, abandoned mines, not even of use as curios, as a result of the Government's huge competitive water-power program.

So the coal people are trying to do something about it. Through the National Job Saving and Investment Protection Bureau for the Coal industry, formed here some time ago, they point out to the country what they believe is a situation which will result in the loss of thousands of jobs.

Comparisons

And as one remedy, they have suggested a program of rural electrification, peculiarly similar to the program just announced the other day form Washington. The coal men's plan differs, however, from the federal proposal, in that they of course want all the power to be sent over these lines to be generated by coal. The Washington plan, now being worked over by technicians, apparently takes into consideration the surplus power to be produced by such federal water power projects as Boulder Dam.

George J. Leahy, chairman of the local coal group here, went down to Washington awhile ago and discussed his project with officials there, but announcements of the governmental plan make no mention of coal, or of Mr. Leahy. Perhaps, workers in the job-saving group here say, Washington got some ideas about rural electrification from the coal organization, but just left it at that, as far as coal itself is concerned.

Specifically, the coal men ask curtailment of government expenditures for hydroelectric development and the substitution of a nationwide plan to electrify 88.7 per cent of the farm homes. More than 43,000,000 persons would thus benefit, they say.

"The Government's present hydroelectric program of building unnecessary generative facilities will eventually cost more than $4,000,000,000," Mr. Leahy says, "and put more than 200,000 persons out of work."

Originally, Mr. Leahy had charged that the Government program would electrify only a few hundred thousand farms, but the plan now under consideration would effect 2,500,000, so that part of the argument is revamped.

Wiring and Appliances

The coal organization's program, however, would, Mr. Leahy says, electrify 6,000,000 farms. The money would be borrowed from the Government. "The capital investment in our lines to serve the unelectrified farms," Mr. Leahy continues, "would total about $2,000,000,000, while the wiring of households would total approximately $1,628,000,000. This money and an additional $4,500,000,000 to supply electric appliances to farmers in order that they might be able to take advantage of electricity, would be returned to the Government over a long period of years without any loss or burden to the taxpayers."

The plan would provide for the use of existing steam-power generating plants, and those behind it insist that power could be produced at rates "equal to, if not below," those of such projects as the Tenneessee Valley Authority. Complete electrification, they point out, would help reduce the cost of generation and distribution.

Market Lost

Pointing specifically to the St. Lawrence seaway project, the coal men bemoan the expected loss of a market for 5,000,000 tons of coal, and the possible loss of thousands of jobs for coal miners, as well as railroad freight haulers.

At the recent American Association meeting here, Mr. Leahy was asked if the coal industry's position was that there should be no extension of construction of hydroelectrics, because of its effect on the control of industry.

"We do not take such a position," he replied. "We do not attempt to interfere with progress. If someone tomorrow should discover a method of utilizing the energy if the sun's rays which would be cheaper than the manufacturer of that energy by the use of coal, we would have to step aside, and we know it . . . What we are concerned about and what we are inquiring about is the difference between normal progress on the one hand and the forced extension of electricity generated by water power by the Government, using our money to put us out of business without any investigation as to whether or not the electricity generated could have been better and more cheaply produced by coal than by hydroelectric plants.

"In times of good industrial activity our sales of coal for the production of electricity have approximated 100,000,000 tons annually. If this market is destroyed for us, the results to our industry are hard to describe."

Protests on Bonus By Clergy Defends Necessary Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Two protests against the proposal to pay the soldiers' bonus before it is due were sent to Congress today from New York. One was signed by nearly 300 prominent clergymen of many denominations in all parts of the country; the other by 60 widely known Americans, including businessmen, clergymen, economists, educators, engineers, natural scientists and nationally known women.

More than 60 bishops affixed their names to a joint statement given in response to an invitation from a drafting committee, of which the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill of Boston, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, was chairman, and in which they declare that, unless a halt is called, the nation apparently faces "constantly increasing demands for pensions for those who have no justification for them."

The churchmen declare that, were there a proposal for the relief of veterans who sustained injury in the World War or are now unemployed, they would heartily support it; but, they hold, the proposal now before Congress "is something wholly different."

The American Veterans' Association reiterated its stand against payment of the bonus before it is due in the second protest. It holds that prepayment of the bonus would be followed by demands for pensions for all World War veterans, and urges the adoption of "a definite policy, assuring just payments to all war-disabled and their dependents, but rigidly excluding all others from such special grants." It asks members of Congress to vote against the bonus bill.

Colleges Keeping Pace With World, Dr. Neilson Says

Smith Head Declares Grounding in Traditions of the Past Is Essential

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Before an enthusiastic meeting of the Smith College Alumnae Association, Dr. William Allan Neilson told how the curriculum of one of America's largest woman's colleges is preparing its graduates to meet the challenge of the new world.

William A. Orton, professor of economics, another speaker, talked on the subject of "Guidance of Public Opinion." Both educators were obviously mindful that they were speaking in the shadow of the New Deal with a rapid current of new social and economic developments surrounding them, and they addressed themselves to educational aspects of the changing social order.

Colleges must prepare their students to meet the problems of the present by grounding them in the traditions of the past, said Dr. Neilson. He defended American colleges from the frequent charge that their courses are not keeping pace with the contemporary world.

If the student has an understanding of the background and tradition of a historical problem, Dr. Nelson said, he is better fitted to cope with its latest development than if he is versed only in the superficial facts of the day-to-day world. Here is such a thing as being too modern, he implied.

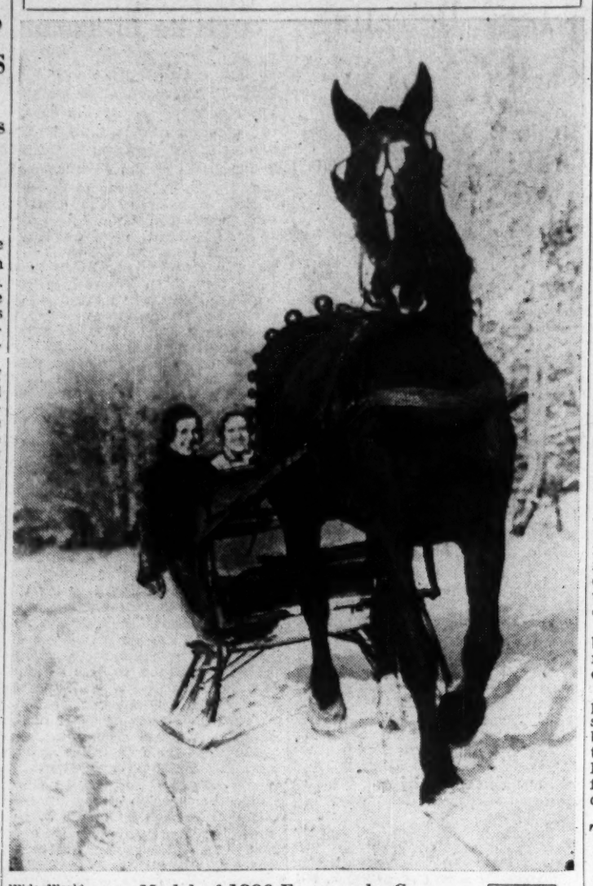
Lacking the drama of Parliamentary give-and-take in Great Britain, in which the cabinet personally appears in the House of Commons, the American Congress seems to be declining somewhat as an expression and guide of public opinion, said Professor Orton. In its place new channels for the expression of national sentiment are springing up, the press, the congressional committee, the radio. The intimate relation between the Washington Government and the newspapers is a distinctive feature of American life, he said.

Congressional investigations are frequently spectacular, he said, but often fail to summarize their ultimate studies and findings in a single compact, readable volume which the man in the street can understand. As for the radio, that too is making giant progress but here again it lacks the opportunity to let the listener argue back.

"There is a real risk of allowing our democracy to become too passive," he concluded, "in letting people assume that so long as they obey the laws all their thinking will be done for them."

By a coincidence both Dr. Neilson and Professor Orton are British, the one, long associated with Harvard, originally graduated from the University of Edinburgh, the other from Cambridge University. During their visit the Smith College Alumnae have been entertained at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt.

'Oh, What Fun It Is to Ride—'



Wide World

Model of 1890 Easy on the Gas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELLENSBURG, Wash.—"Jingle bells, jingle bells, jingle all the way"—all the way to Ellensburg, Wash., where, following the first heavy fall of snow over the hump of the Cascades, sleighing parties glide over the white roads, runners squeal over smooth-packed snow, the warm breath of old Dobbin steams on the frosty air, cheeks tingle, laughter rings out, and the spell of the "good old days" returns for an afternoon to remind a hurried young generation that their forefathers, after all, had certain compensations for the lack of speedy transportation and manufactured amusements.

Adverse Report On Public Works Made by Britain

Plan Found Wanting in Official Reply to League Inquiry

GENEVA, Jan. 19 (AP)—Great Britain has tried the system of public works as a remedy for unemployment and found it wanting.

The experience is set forth in a 300-page volume, "National Public Works," published by the League of Nations on the basis of replies from 29 nations, including the United States.

Britain's reply was that "the experiment of large public works as a method of dealing with unemployment has been tried and has failed, and it is not intended to repeat it." It said the British view was that the ultimate test of each work must be its social or economic value.

The reply added that England's experience showed that the stimulation of public works selected primarily in respect to their employment providing capacity had little effect on unemployment in proportion to the heavy expenditure incurred.

"The work when completed leaves burdens on national and local finance which impede the recovery of normal activity," Britain also said.

The report concluded that the expansion of normal activity "will most surely and rapidly be brought about by the creation of confidence, particularly by a balanced budget, the lowering of the rate of interest and facilities for the removal of hindrances to trade."

TVA Acts to Check Silt in Reservoirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A campaign to prevent Wilson and Wheeler Dam reservoirs from filling with silt, has been set going by the Tennessee Valley Authority in six southern states. The TVA finances the undertaking and agricultural colleges furnish personnel and equipment.

Other objectives will be prevention of soil impoverishment and fertilizer experimentation. Fertilizer manufactured at Wilson Dam will be tested in actual use on different types of soil.

Colleges co-operating in the program are Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Georgia, University of Kentucky, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and North Carolina State College.

House Acting Under 'Gag' Rule Expected to Hand President $4,000,000,000 to Maneuver

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Regaining composure after the first shock of extensive criticism from within their own ranks as well as from the Republicans, Administration leaders in the House Saturday determined to ride roughshod over all opposition and vote President Roosevelt, without strings attached, the $4,000,000,000 check for work relief he has requested. What the Senate will do is another question.

Recent lip service to freedom of debate and procedure was unceremoniously forgotten as it was decided to employ an air-tight "gag" rule which will forbid amendments and shut off debate after a minimum time. No opportunity will be given the opposition and the skeptics to write in restrictions on the use of the vast sum.

The bill will be called up on Tuesday after the Rules Committee has perfected the protective armament. Promptly thereafter—possibly the same or next day—the House will give foregone approval to the largest single appropriation bill ever to go through Congress. When the Senate does the same—assuming that it will after a more extensive battle—President Roosevelt will have almost complete discretionary use over what is probably the largest sum of money ever put into the hands of one individual by any legislative body in the world.

Actually the bill will more nearly approximate $5,000,000,000, since it will also carry $880,000,000 for direct relief during the transition period between the present relief program and the new work-relief system. Use of this additional amount will, however, be specified by Congress so that it is only the $4,000,000,000 which Mr. Roosevelt will have at his discretion.

The outcome was conceded Saturday by Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader.

"The request of the Administration for a lump sum appropriation of practically $5,000,000,000 to be rushed through Congress with practically no hearings, under special rule and limited debate," he said, "is the most outrageous proposition that was ever perpetrated on the American people."

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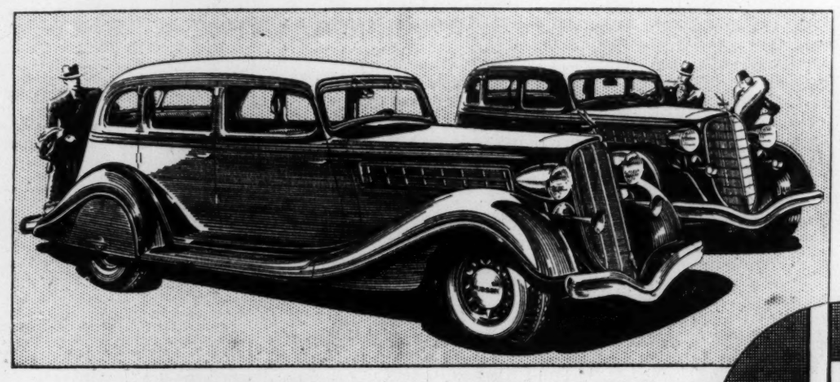
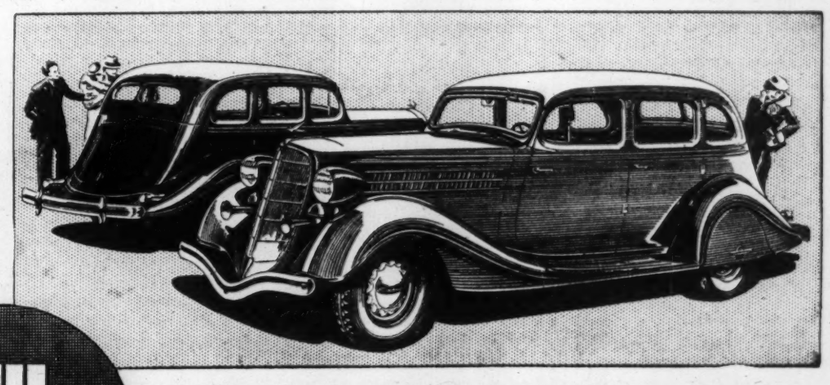
HERE THEY ARE—For 1935
THE NEW HUDSONS AND HUDSON-BUILT TERRAPLANES





NEWS! AN ENTIRELY NEW HUDSON SIX! A GREATER HUDSON EIGHT!

After the fastest sales gain made by *any* automobile, Hudson again betters its best! An entirely new Six, and more of everything you want in an Eight! Here are *facts* to help you compare and decide:

Styled another year ahead! Longer, lower bodies. Enclosed spare tires—*two* wide-vision rear windows. Narrowed radiator—windstreamed louvres.

First roofs of steel! First *complete* steel bodies ever built—stronger, safer. You ride over a floor of steel—and this year, *the roof, too, is solid steel.* Deep, wide seats—room for three, front or back. More leg room. Hudson year-'round ventilation . . . fully adjustable windshield.

More power from less gas! This year, Hudson's recognized superiority in power and smoothness is greater than ever. And *doubled* oil economy!

New! Rotary-Equalized Brakes! Velvety, easy stops with Hudson's new braking system—Bendix Rotary-Equalized Brakes. Equal pressure at all four husky brake drums. You STOP in a short, *straight* line . . . the SAFE way.

Longer springs! Easier riding! A *balanced* car—longer, gentler springs—improved oil-cushioned shock absorbers—easier steering than you've ever known—and 1935 Axleflex independent springing available on all models.

Before you buy any car, see, drive and *compare* the new Hudsons for yourself.

The ELECTRIC HAND

NEW DRIVING MAGIC!

A really basic automobile improvement! Easy, positive, power-controlled gear shifting—with preselection. No shift lever, but no change in the time-proved Hudson transmission. Your hands never leave the wheel. (Standard on Hudson Custom Eights; available on all Hudsons and Terraplanes.)

TUNE IN ON HUDSON "NEW STAR REVUE" featuring Kate Smith—Every Monday evening at 8:30 E. S. T., 7:30 C. S. T., 9:30 M. S. T., 8:30 P. S. T.—over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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NOW! HUDSON PERFORMANCE IN THE LOWEST PRICE FIELD!

Yes! Hudson performance in the lowest price field! That's the exciting truth about the 1935 Hudson-built Terraplane—which gives you *all* you can get in *any* low priced car, plus much that belongs to Terraplane alone.

Longer, lower bodies! Terraplane style, like Hudson style, has now been moved another year ahead. Longer, lower body lines. Narrower radiators, smarter hoods, louvres, lamps and trim.

First steel roof overhead! Terraplane was a *big* car last year. But Hudson has made it bigger still. Bigger outside. Bigger inside. Every Terraplane sedan is a SIX-passenger car. Here's more news! For the first time, bodies are *all* of steel—sides, floors, and now *roofs*, too.

Reserve power 88 to 100 H.P.! In 1934, Terraplane beat all comers in tests of acceleration, hill climbing—all-around performance. This year we added *more* power—with increased oil and gasoline mileage.

Rotary-Equalized Brakes, too! A new way of stopping—more quickly, smoothly and safely—with Bendix Rotary-Equalized Brakes.

Hudson riding qualities! Longer, gentler springs, improved oil-cushioned shock absorbers.

Don't decide on the first car you see, even if it is a Terraplane. Look at the others, too—and drive them. Let a point-by-point comparison show you exactly what you get in a Hudson-built Terraplane that you don't get anywhere else.

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14 body styles—a Six with 93 or 100 horsepower; Eights, Special, DeLuxe or Custom with 113 or 124 horsepower. Coaches and sedans available with trunks. Built-in Hudson radio available on all models.

Nine body styles to choose from. 1935 Axleflex and built-in radio available on all models. Coaches and sedans are available with trunks. Big air wheels, full all-year ventilation, enclosed spare tire at rear.

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HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Cornell Crew Prospects Are Fairly Bright

Coach J. C. Wray Has Candidates Practicing on Indoor Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 21 — Coach James C. Wray has been holding daily workouts for his Cornell varsity and freshman crew candidates on the indoor rowing machines since the Forbes regatta in November marked the close of actual use of Cayuga Lake, and has expressed little hope of being able to break water before the middle of March, "if then."

Prospects for the coming season look fairly well, however, as Coach Wray has over 30 good men from which to draw to fill his first boat, including four coxswains with three years' experience each, boding well for a tense competition for the post.

Outstanding veterans who are now taking part in the indoor drill are Commodore Thomas C. Borland '35, James C. Forbes '36, Arthur F. Glasser '36, Francis C. Hopper '36, Ralph R. Kitchen '35, Bruce McCloud, William Van Arsdale '36, and John W. Todd Jr. '35. William H. Foote '35, captaining this year's basketball team, will also be available in the spring.

However, the most promising men on the squad are those who have come up from the ranks of last year's freshmen, and early predictions are that at least half of the first boat will be made up of these sophomores. The most outstanding among these are William A. Drisler Jr., who will probably stroke the varsity, James G. Dodge, Harry H. Kuck Jr., Robert W. O'Neill, Elbert O. Sowerine Jr., and Albert W. Hartman, brother of he Lou F. Hartman who rowed for Cornell in 1932.

About 120 freshmen have reported for indoor drill, out of which some 20-odd will be finally retained. Coach Wray and his son John, who is coaching the frosh, both bemoan the fact that this year's freshman aggregation is comparatively small. "They look big but they're not," was Wray's remark. Averaging about 6ft. 3in., the '38 lads weigh on an average of only 168 pounds.

Most promising among these are the members of the freshman boat last fall. They are, from stroke to No. 1 oar, Edmund F. Pfeiffer, Edward Lanman, Henry Bentell, Noel S. Bennett Jr., Milton F. Roy Badgley, Frank P. Hill, and Fred M. Huntington. For the first time in several years none of the entering class is a son or brother of a former Cornell oarsman. This will be Wray's ninth season of coaching at Cornell, during which time a fourth place at Poughkeepsie is the worst record the Big Red crew has had.

Lott and Stoefen Win Doubles, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 21 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines were defeated here last night by George Lott and Lester Stoefen in a doubles match that featured a lively program. Lott and Stoefen, late recruits to the professional tennis game, won two sets out of three, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Tilden clipped off a lively pace in his singles contest with Lott and won in straight sets, 10—8, 6—3. Theirs was a dispute marked by flashy play on the part of both contestants.

Stoefen served his famed "smoke ball" in rapid succession, but despite its reputed speed of 131 miles an hour, the blond giant lost his singles match to Vines. Vines out-generaled Stoefen in close net play to win, 6—4, 7—5. Stofen, however, chalked up six service aces in the fast set-to

Mikkelsen Wins Ski Meet

CARY, Ill., Jan. 21 (AP)—Roy Mikkelsen, 26-year-old Norwegian rider, came back from Auburn, Calif., yesterday, to win the twenty-ninth annual meet of the Norge Ski Club, the organization he formerly represented. Mikkelsen, one of the country's outstanding stars, never won the event during his seven years with the Norge Club, but yesterday he turned in leaps of 158 and 163 feet for victory. Hugo Guettler of Oslo, Norway, a student at the University of Chicago, had jumps of 122 and 139 feet for first place in Class B. Pete Bietila, youngest of the Ishpeming (Mich.) five ski-jumping brothers, won the junior title with 117- and 126-foot leaps. The senior championship went to Olaf Skogen of the Norge Club, whose efforts measured 114 and 131 feet.

Jonklaas and Burton Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., Jan. 21—Ernest M. Jonklaas and J. Howes Burton of Rockaway Hunting Club, who have been persevering on the edge of great doubles squash racquets play without quite reaching the top, won the annual invitation doubles tournament of the Piping Rock Club, over the week-end, from a fairly strong field, staging a final rally when apparently hopelessly swamped in the final round to carry them to victory over H. R. Hoyt and Malcolm M. MacLeod of the Princeton Club, staking all on a single rally, in which Burton administered the coup de grace with a nick shot, to win at 9—15, 10—15, 15—7, 13—10, 15—14.

Where to Dine

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Studios Inn
Lunch 80c
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Sporting Around the Hub

ROBERT STONE, noted billiards instructor, will open a free school of lessons at Shanley's Recreation, 615 Washington Street, Boston, this evening at 8 p. m. with a public demonstration of billiards and fancy shots. This school, which runs until Saturday, is open to all beginners, both men and women, and four limited classes will be held daily, alternating during the week. Each interested student must register at Shanley's Recreation at once. In match play Stone has a high-run of 137 in pocket billiards and 14 in three-cushion, and in 1915 he shared the national two-man bowling title. His high string at duck-pin bowling is 181.

Germaine G. Glidden '36 of Harvard and Englewood, N. J., won the first Massachusetts open squash racquets title over the week-end. Glidden, of the Harvard varsity team, had to defeat two professionals to capture the title at the Boston Athletic Association. In the semifinal round, Glidden defeated John L. (Jack) Summers, coach of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team, and United States professional champion in 1934. Summers took the first two games, but Glidden came right back to win three straight for the right to meet Jack Barnaby in the final. Glidden's semifinal score was 12—15, 7—15, 15—9, 15—10, 15—12. Glidden also dropped the first two games in the final to Barnaby, assistant coach at Harvard University. The Harvard junior, however, stuck to his guns and ran out three games to end the struggle. The final-round score was 4—15, 13—15, 15—6, 15—6, 15—11.

The Boston Trojans will entertain the New York Jewels, winners of the first-half championship in the American Professional Basketball League, at the Boston Arena tonight. The Jewels first attained fame when they played as a unit for three years at St. John's College in Brooklyn, where they set up all kinds of scoring records. The New York team is the only one in the league that the Hub team has failed to defeat so for this year. The Jewels pulled out a one-point victory in the closing seconds of their last game here.

The entries for the Harvard open interscholastic swimming meet, which will be contested in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building on Holyoke Street, Cambridge, on Saturday, Feb. 2, will close on Wednesday, Jan. 23. Entry blanks have been sent to all schools throughout New England which sponsor swimming teams and Robert C. Hunter, the meet manager, hopes for an unusually large entry list. The meet is to be contested in two classes—Class A for prep schools and blass B for high schools, and the order of events is similar for both classes. There will be a 200-yard relay race, 100-yard breaststroke, 50-yard freestyle, 200-yard freestyle, 100-yard backstroke, 100-yard freestyle, dive and 150-yard medley relay race. The Harvard management has restricted the number of events contestants can participate in to two, and the relay races are included as one of these two events.

The Harvard pool will be available on Saturday, Feb. 2, for practice from 9 o'clock on. Coaches or captains will meet at the Indoor Athletic Building at 10 a. m. to make tickets and arrange heats. The preliminary heats will be contested at 2 p. m. and the finals at 8 p. m. The Harvard Athletic Association will give gold, silver, and bronze medals for individual first, second, and third-place winners, also for each relay team. Furthermore, two cups will be awarded to the winning teams in each class. The point score will be awarded on a basis of 5, 3, 2 and 1 for the first four places in the individual events, and on a basis of 8, 6, 4 and 2 for the first four teams in the relay race. Inasmuch as this is the first year of the meet, the low time in each event will be record time, and record holders will be given certificates.

West Point Gives Athletic Insignia For Fall Playing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, New York, Jan. 21—For participation in fall sports, 119 cadets at the United States Military Academy were awarded with athletic insignia, according to an announcement by Maj. L. D. Worsham, graduate manager of athletics. The awards were divided into 22 major "A's" for football, 21 minor "A's" for soccer and cross-country, 34 monograms for the three sports and 42 class numerals to plebes for football and soccer.

Of the major football "A's", six were awarded for distinction in two major sports, which entitles the recipient to two gold stars on the bar of his "A." These cadets and their other sport are: William H. Brearley, Robert M. Stillman and Clinton U. True, lacrosse; Thomas E. Clifford, basketball; William R. Grohs, baseball, and William R. Shuler, track.

The requirements for the major football "A" are to play one fifth of the total playing time of the season and also three fourths of the games. The requirements for a minor soccer "A" are to play one half of each game of 50 per cent of the games. The cross-country minor "A" is awarded for averaging not more than 5 points scored in each meet and engaging in 70 per cent of the meets provided there are at least four meets. The monogram is awarded to cadets who do not earn an "A" but play in one half the games of the season. The requirements for plebe numerals are slightly less than for those of the corresponding varsity sport. The major awards:

Football—William H. Brearley Jr. '35, Robert M. Stillman '35, Thomas E. Clifford '36, William R. Grohs '36, William R. Shuler '36, Clinton U. True '36, John A. Small Jr. '35, Jack M. Buckler '35, Norman B. Edwards '35, Carl W. Miller '35, Maurice M. Simons '35, Joseph C. Stancook '35, Edward A. Grove '36, Ralph D. King '36, Conrad F. Necrason '36, Clinton D. Vincent '36, John G. Eriksen '37, Maurice A. Preston '37, Stanley L. Smith '37, Woodrow W. Stromberg '37, Benjamin W. Heckemeyer '35 (manager), and Edward M. Harris '35 (equipment manager).

Hall Captures Singles, And Doubles With Bell

NASSAU, B. P., Bahamas, Jan. 21 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell of New York won the men's doubles of the first British Colonial Tennis Tourney in straight sets yesterday, defeating Marcel Rainville of Montreal and Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

In the mixed doubles, Bell and Mlle. E. Rebold of Nassau, won from Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, N. Y., and Sybil Burnside of Nassau, 6—2, 7—5, ending the tournament.

Hall on Saturday won the British Colonial tennis singles, defeating Bell, 8—6, 7—5, 6—0.

In the semifinals of the men's doubles, Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of the Bahamas, and Dr. McCauliff were eliminated by Hall and Bell, 6—0, 6—3. Dr. McCauliff was badly off his game.

Hendrix and Rainville defeated a pair of Nassauvians, E. A. Boyce and C. Elmer Robertson, 6—4, 6—2.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 59, Coast Guard 18.
Columbia 46, New York 25.
F. & M. 40, Johns Hopkins 28.
Manhattan 38, Cornell 33.
Mass. State 56, Worcester P. I. 21.
Princeton 60, Rider 11.
Swarthmore 38, Villanova 28.
Wesleyan 47, Conn. State 30.
West Point 45, Springfield 26.
Williams 53, Union 18.
Yale 45, Brown 26.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD
presents MAXWELL ANDERSON'S play
Valley Forge
with PHILIP MERIVALE
GUILD THEATRE, 52d W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

S. N. BEHRMAN'S play
Rain From Heaven
with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY
GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

MAX GORDON PRESENTS
THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by
HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart. Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evgs. 8:30, 55c-$3.30
Mat. (Wed. and Sat.), 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.

Arsenal Jumps Into Tie for Leadership

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The strong Arsenal team jumped into a tie with Sunderland for leadership of the first division of the English Football League Saturday. The Gunners, playing at home, blanked Leeds United, 3—0. Sunderland went to Chelsea and was held to a draw.

Manchester City achieved a scoreless tie with Birmingham which left it in third place; a single point behind Arsenal. Sheffield Wednesday lost a valuable chance to overtake Manchester City, as it traveled to Middlesbrough and lost 5—3.

Bolton Wanderers moved into a clear lead in the second division, winning from Southampton 2—1, while Brentford lost to West Ham United 2—0. The results left Brentford two points behind.

Rangers lengthened its lead in the first division of the Scottish League, with a 1—0 victory over tail-end St. Mirren. While it was winning, the second-place Celtic team went to Aberdeen and lost 2—0.

Partick Thistle upset Hearts' hopes of overtaking Celtic, defeating the third-place outfit, 2—1. The results left Rangers with a clear lead of four points.

Paul Runyan Leading Money-Winning Golf Pro

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., United States P. G. A. champion, was the leading money-winning golf professional in 1934.

Competing in 21 tournaments, Runyan earned $6767.91 to lead all others in prize money, a tabulation by the P. G. A. showed today.

Second place with $6419.22 in 22 tournaments belonged to Ky Laffoon of Denver, who won the Radix Trophy for the best medal play average during the year. Leo Diegel and Jimmy Thomson also passed the $6000 mark in prize money, the former with $6300 and Thomson with $6271.26, although each played in only seven tournaments.

Back of these leaders came Horton Smith, with $5794.37 in 16 tournaments; Denny Shute, $5032.16 in 16; Harry Cooper, $4733.45 in 18; Craig Wood, $4333.86 in 15; Wiffy Cox, $3990.90 in 12; Johnny Revolta, $3709.38 in 20; Willie Macfarlane, $3293.90 in 19; Olin A. Dutra, $3252.70 in 8; Tommy Armour, $3194.34 in 11, and Bobby Cruickshank, $3047.87 in 11.

Outboard Meet at Worcester

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association, meeting Saturday at the National Motor Boat Show, awarded the 1935 intercollegiate championships to Worcester, Mass., where they were held last year. The championships will be contested on Lake Quinsigamond on June 29 and 30. The regatta will be sponsored by the Central New England Regatta Association, of which Stanley W. Ferguson of Boston is commodore.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	14	2	10	57	62	28
Detroit	13	5	9	69	53	26
Cleveland	11	0	11	58	62	22
Buffalo	11	3	11	57	53	22
Windsor	10	3	12	55	57	20
Syracuse	9	1	15	59	68	18

Results Jan. 19

Buffalo 5, London 1.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 2.

Result Jan. 20

Syracuse 4, London 1.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	14	5	7	80	58	33
Quebec	12	2	11	75	55	26
Providence	10	5	8	59	59	25
Philadelphia	10	2	14	56	83	22
New Haven	8	4	14	64	79	20

Result Jan. 19

Philadelphia 5, Quebec 3.

Results Jan. 20

Philadelphia 5, Providence 5, overtime.
New Haven 3, Quebec 3, overtime.

England Defeats Wales

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—England defeated Wales, 6 to 1, in an amateur soccer game at Wimbledon Saturday. England led, 2-0, at half time.

College Waterpolo Results

Bedford Y. 13, Yale 8.
Pennsylvania 18, West Side Y. 5.

TONIGHT 8 P. M.
COURSE IN
LIFE SAVING
Y M C A
316 Huntington Avenue
Boston

Chicago Regains Lead, Defeating Toronto Sextet

Bruins Lose to Canadiens —High-Scoring Games Over Week End

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	14	3	10	59	48	31
Boston	14	2	10	60	56	30
Detroit	11	4	11	67	56	26
Rangers	10	3	11	61	70	23

Canadian Division

Toronto	20	2	7	89	60	42
Montreal	13	2	9	66	42	28
Americans	7	6	13	54	71	20
Canadiens	8	3	13	49	68	19
St. Louis	6	3	19	48	82	15

Results Jan. 19

Canadiens 4, Boston 1.
Toronto 6, St. Louis 2.
Montreal 8, Americans 2.

Results Jan. 20

Chicago 2, Toronto 1.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 1.
Rangers 7, Canadiens 1.

Chicago Black Hawks regained first place in the American group standing of the National Hockey League, last night. The Hawks won for the first time this season against Toronto Maple Leafs, 2-1, at Chicago. Boston Bruins lost their chance to hold the lead when they were trounced, Saturday night at Boston, by Canadiens, 4-1. Other N. H. L. games were decided by one-sided margins, Toronto defeating St. Louis, 6-2, and Montreal defeating Americans, 8-2 on Saturday, and St. Louis defeating Detroit, 6-1, and Rangers defeating Canadiens, 7-1, last night.

Toronto and Chicago had met on four occasions previous to last night's encounter, the Leafs winning all four, by scores of 5-0, 1-0, 5-1 and 3-2. Despite this apparent margin of superiority, over 14,000 Chicago fans turned out to view the fifth contest and the Hawks gave a grand display of hockey in grateful recognition. Paul Thompson teamed with Norman Locking in the first period for Chicago. Following a scoreless second period, King Clancy tallied the equalizer at 8:10 of the third period. The tie held for six minutes and Louis Trudell beat Hainsworth with the help of Tommy Cook for the winning goal.

Canadiens gave a much better brand of hockey at Boston than on their previous visit here. They were particularly fortunate in catching the local team completely off stride. Their display of good hockey was short-lived however, for at New York last night the Rangers celebrated an occasion for Murray Murdoch at Canadiens' expense and won by a margin of 7-1. Murdoch received a wrist watch from New York hockey writers honoring his 450th consecutive game for the team. The home club built up a five-goal lead before the visitors tallied in the third period. Canadiens had won three straight until this rout.

Montreal Maroons kept pace with Toronto on Saturday by whipping Americans at Montreal, 8-2, while the Leafs were outskating and outplaying St. Louis Eagles, 6-2. Maroons tallied three times in the first five minutes of play and from that point on Americans struggled in vain as the home forces continued to play superior hockey. On Dec. 6 Maroons beat Americans at Montreal by the same score.

With only 12 men in uniform, and only two defensemen available (Scotty Bowman being out through injury), the Eagles left Toronto, Saturday night, a badly beaten team but far from a hopeless aggregation. They held the Detroit Red Wings in Detroit to a one-all tie in the first period, led 2-1, going into the third, and then completely shocked a small attendance of 5000 by running in four more goals in the final period. It was the second victory for St. Louis against Detroit since the Wings overwhelmed them in St. Louis, 11-2.

McSpaden Leads With 140

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—Irons and a putter which defied a cold winter day brought Harold McSpaden, slender young Kansas City (Kan.) professional, into the lead of the $2500 Sacramento open golf tournament at the end of 36 holes yesterday. McSpaden, who has a reputation for streaks of brilliant golf, gave it an airing despite the chilly weather and toured the 6787-yard municipal course in 67 strokes, five better than par. With his 73 of Saturday, he leaped into the lead at 140 strokes. Finishing under the last rays of a sun which tried hard but succeeded miserably in warming the atmosphere, Kim Demaret of Galveston, Texas, who had 73 Saturday, shaded par by four strokes and landed in second place, 73—68—141.

Torrison Has 221.9 Points

FISHKILL, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—Scoring a total of 221.9 points, Birgir Torrison of Norfolk, Conn., yesterday won the New York State ski-jumping championship held here under the sponsorship of the Eastern Ski Association. Torrison jumped 121 feet and 118 feet to take first place from Hans Strand of Bear Mountain, N. Y., who was second with 218.6 points. Strand's jumps were 117 and 118 feet. Arthur Hermansen of New York City was third with 213 points. The Class B championship was won by Oscar Berntsen of New York City, who jumped 104 feet and 102 feet for a point total of 213.1.

Hornsby Trades Hadley

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21 (AP)—Manager Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Browns announced Saturday night that Pitcher Irving Hadley had been traded to the Washington Senators for Catcher Luke Sewell and cash, and that Sewell in turn had been sold to the Chicago White Sox. Hornsby declined to say how much money was involved, but it probably approximates $30,000. The proceeds will be used to purchase outfielders, sorely needed by the Browns.

College Hockey Results

Colgate 4, Cornell 2.
Clarkson 1, Dartmouth 0.
Hamilton 3, Middlebury 1.
Michigan 4, Minnesota 3.
West Point 4, Mass. State 3.
Yale 1, Princeton 0.

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B. Standing—New Jersey Division

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	8	3	36	17	.727
Essex Club	7	4	34	21	.636
Montclair Ath. Club	5	6	26	28	.455
Shotr Hills Club	2	9	12	42	.182

Colorado Loses Coach

BOULDER, Colo., Jan. 21 (AP)—W. H. Saunders, football coach at Colorado University, resigned Saturday, effective at the end of the winter quarter. He said he would devote his time to business.

College Track Result

Northeastern 60, Brown 12

College Squash Racquets Result

Yale 4, Princeton 1.

College Skiing Result

Middlebury 21, Willaims 15.

Sting Taken Out Of Eight-Weeks Rule in Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Much of the sting was taken out of the eight-week expenses rule in lawn tennis when Louis J. Carruthers explained the regulation of the International Lawn Tennis Federation to the assembled delegates of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association on Saturday, at their annual meeting at Hotel Vanderbilt. He stated that while this was an incorporated part of the rules of the federation, the various national associations had the right to make such exemptions as they deemed necessary, such as extending the number of weeks, including in the exempt class any players used as tryout players during the time before the Davis Cup team was selected, and such college players as were selected by their colleges for intercollegiate teams, both for dual meets and championships.

He further stated that no player could be disciplined by the federation, their only jurisdiction being over the national associations. It was necessary, he stated, to go slow, until such time as the rule had passed beyond the experimental stage, but he regarded it as necessary for the adoption of the new regulation by the United States Lawn Tennis Association at Cincinnati, Feb. 9.

So the Eastern Association authorized its delegate to the national meeting to support the changes listed in the call of the meeting, as far as they had the approval of the executive meeting committee, including also the regulations against open tournaments, exhibitions between amateurs and professionals, unless the sanction of the International Federation be obtained, and similar provisions, though its delegate to the International Federation had opposed all these provisions. The exemption arrangements had been adopted by the federation at the request of the United States, Carruthers also stated. He also stated that the proposal now pending before the federation to prohibit clubs from staging exhibitions by professionals was opposed by the national executive committee, and this opposition was also supported by the meeting.

The Eastern Association was in a prosperous condition, with a surplus for the year over expenses of $3665.14, according to the treasurer's report. This was due to the distribution by the National Association of payments received, amounting to $5426.44.

It was announced that the United States indoor championships for women will be staged beginning Feb. 18, and for men beginning March 9. An international team match with Italy is also planned and invitations will be sent to Frederick J. Perry, Christian Boussus and Jacques Brugnon, now on their way back from Australia, to compete in the national. All these events will be staged at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

All the Eastern L. T. A. officers, including Russell B. Kingman, president, Hugh P. Shilstone, secretary, and Anton F. von Bernuth, treasurer, were re-elected, and Kingman was selected as sectional delegate to the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

College Basketball Results

Albany T. 73, Drew 24.
Amherst 39, Mass. State 27.
Arkansas 42, Texas Christian 24.
Brigham Young 55, Montana State 32.
Brown 39, Conn. State 31.
Cincinnati 40, Miami (Ohio) 30.
Columbia 34, West Point 20.
Columbia C. 47, Iowa Wesleyan 37.
Dartmouth 34, Princeton 32.
Delaware 45, Baltimore 34.
Denison 31, Wittenberg 28.
Denver 35, Colorado C. 29.
Drake 39, Creighton 28.
Duquesne 35, West Virginia 27.
Fordham 32, Seton Hall 15.
Franklin 33, Hiram 30.
Georgia 33, Georgia Tech 23.
Georgetown 37, Bucknell 22.
Geo. Williams 54, Milwaukee S. T. 38.
Gettysburg 34, Drexel 27.
Harvard 23, Cornell 17.
Holy Cross 25, St. Anselm's 22.
Idaho 39, Oregon 21.
Illinois 34, Michigan 22.
Indiana 40, Iowa 35.
Indiana Central 43, Hanover 34.
Indiana T. 43, Clarion T. 30.
John Carroll 43, Ashland 20.
Kent State 51, Kenyon 24.
Kentucky 55, Tulane 12.
Lafayette 40, Upsala 37.
Lockhaven T. 45, Kutztown T. 44.
Long Island 87, N. Brunswick Sem. 22.
MacAlester 33, Concordia 32.
Marietta 39, Bowling Green 32.
Marquette 37, Western Reserve 34.
Minnesota 42, Chicago 33.
Missouri 32, Nebraska 31.
Montana N. 44, Montana 42.
Morningside 49, Iowa S. T. 42.
New Hampshire 45, Northeastern 20.
N. Y. U. 19, Manhattan 18.
N. D. State 35, South Dakota 31.
North Illinois T. 44, Elmhurst 13.
North Carolina 30, Annapolis 19.
Northwestern 36, Wisconsin 31.
Ohio 45, Marshall 40.
Otterbein 43, Mount Union 24.
Pennsylvania 34, Syracuse 22.
Penn. State 38, Wash. & Jeff. 15.
Pittsburgh 26, Notre Dame 22.
Providence 58, St. John's 28.
R. I. State 49, Coast Guard 30.
Rice 56, Louisiana State 47.
Richmond 43, Roanoke 29.
Savage 32, Alumni 22.
St. Francis 21, St. Peter's 17.
St. Joseph's 27, La Salle 25.
St. Mary's 32, Augsburg 29.
Sioux Falls 32, School of Mines 21.
South Carolina 42, N. C. State 25.
So. Methodist 32, Texas 28.
Tennessee 32, Emory and Henry 29.
Tenn. P. I. 29, West Tenn. T. 28.
Texas A. and M. 46, Baylor 25.
Transylvania 24, Louisville 23.
Villanova 35, Penn M. C. 20.
Virginia Tech 4, Catholic 4.
Wash. & Lee 49, Virginia P. I. 19.
Washington C. 29, Mt. St. Mary's 27.
Wesleyan 25, Swarthmore 21.
West Liberty 35, Youngstown 34.
Wilson T. 37, Newark S. T. 34.
Wooster 43, Oberlin 28.
Worcester P. I. 30, Pratt 26.
Wyoming 32, Colorado Mines 18.
Yale 37, Williams 28.

College Polo Results

110th Cavalry 13½, Harvard 6.
Pennsylvania 7, West Point JV 6.
Princeton 18½, 112th F. A. 3.
West Point 15, Cornell 5.

Can.-Am. Hockey League Fosters Expansion Plan

New Puck-Passing Rule Reported as Being Very Successful

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP)—The governors of the Canadian-American Hockey League reported favorably yesterday on the results of a recently adopted rule permitting the passing of the puck from the defensive to the neutral zones, at a meeting in this city.

At the close of the session in the Hotel Taft, James E. Dooley, president of the league, said the passing rule, designed to speed up the game, and reduce delay through referees' whistle blasts, was working satisfactorily and will be continued during the remainder of the season.

Regulations were adopted governing playoffs to be held at the close of the season, when there will be a semifinal between the teams finishing second and third in the league standing. This will go to the winner of two of the three games scheduled, all games to be played to a finish.

The final for the Fontaine Cup will be played by the winner of the semifinal and the team finishing first in the league standing, with the championship going to the winner of the best three out of five scheduled games. The start of the playoffs was set for Tuesday, March 26.

Arthur H. Ross, of Boston, was named a committee of one to work in conjunction with the president on the question of getting the three teams at St. Johns, Moncton, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, into the league for next season. The applications of these teams are being considered favorably by the governors, President Dooley said.

Attending the meeting were: Governors Arthur H. Ross and George V. Brown of Boston, Jean DuBuc and Lou Pieri, of Providence, R. I., Nathan Podoloff of New Haven, Herbert Gardiner of Philadelphia, and Lucien Garneau and Emil Dion, of Quebec.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Jan. 21 (AP)—Elmer R. Ingraham, president of the Saint John Beavers Hockey Club, said last night that no application for a Canadian-American Hockey League franchise had been made on behalf of the local club. The matter had not been even officially considered here, he added.

C. C. Pell Sr. Wins In Canadian Racquets

MONTREAL, Jan. 21 (AP)—Clarence C. Pell Sr. won the Canadian amateur racquets championship for the eighth time yesterday, defeating Huntingdon D. Sheldon in an all-New York final, 18—17, 15—7, 11—15, 16—17, 15—12.

J. R. Leonard and M. Kirkbride of New York won the doubles title, defeating W. Palmer Dixon and Dr. Louis F. Bishop Jr., also of New York, 15—12, 15—10, 15—2, 15—5.

Sheldon and C. C. Pell Sr. advanced Saturday to the finals with smashing victories over fellow New Yorkers.

Sheldon defeated Palmer Dixon, 18—15, 15—7, 15—10. Pell had a fairly easy time winning from W. K. Laughlin, 15—1, 15—3, 15—6.

Dixon and Bishop won their final bracket in the doubles with a straight-game victory over Arthur P. Chipman and George D. Huband, of Montreal, 15—11, 15—12, 15—8.

Potts Is New York Champion

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—Allan Potts of Brooklyn, newly appointed member of the 1936 United States Olympic skating team, yesterday won the New York State speed-skating championship, defeating Joe Bree of New York City in a skate-off. He also won a silver cup donated by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Potts and Bree were tied with 90 points each at the conclusion of the 220, 440, 880 yards and one-mile finals, and Potts won the 440-yard skateoff in the fast time of 40½ seconds. Miss Muriel Wilson of Darien, Conn., won the women's speed-skating championship by winning a special race after she and Miss Helen Bahil of Hempstead, L. I., were tied at the conclusion of the finals.

Miss Rawls Sets New Records

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—Katherine Rawls, United States diving champion, holds two new American breaststroke records for women. The Fort Lauderdale girl covered 220 yards in 2m. 58.8s. and 440 yards in 6m. 44.6s. in a Miami Beach pool yesterday. This was 18.4s. better than Gertrude Geraghty's previous mark of 3m. 17.2s. for the 220, and clipped 10.8s. off the record of 6m. 55.4s. for the 440, set by Margaret Hoffman of Pennsylvania.

College Wrestling Results

Columbia 23½, Brooklyn P. I. 9½.
Columbia J. V. 26, Bn. Poly P. V. 5.
Cornell 23, Springfield 11.
Indiana 30, Chicago 0.
Kent State 31, Waynesburg 3.
Michigan 23, Northwestern 13.
Pennsylvania 22, Ursinus 6.
Princton 18, Lafayette 8.
West Point 38, Johns Hopkins 0.

Amateur Hockey Results

Crescent 1, Baltimore Orioles 0.
N.Y. Stock Exchange 6, Bayside-Summit 4.

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Nine Important Shifts Made In the Football Coaching Field

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Although the precarious profession of college football coaching, on the whole, seems to be approaching greater stability with the advent of the new year, it is a fact that nine changes of major importance have been made since the tumult and the shouting of the 1934 season subsided.

At least a dozen others in various parts of the country will be replaced before another playing campaign puts the damper on the reform wave or silences the anvil chorus of alumni.

Latest among the vacancies is the head coaching job at Colorado University, where W. J. Saunders struck a new note by resigning, with two more years to go on a five-year contract, in order to take up the business of rounding up cattle instead of football talent. Another major spot to be filled is at Southern Methodist, where Madison (Matty) Bell seems a logical candidate to replace Ray Morrison, newly installed as the veteran Dan McGugin's successor at Vanderbilt.

Amid all the altruistic talk we have been hearing from the academic side of the collegiate fences, it is noteworthy that dispatches have stressed the successful records of the following figures in the coaching shake-up: Dick Harlow, to Harvard from Western Maryland; Don McAllister, to South Carolina from Waite High, Toledo; Lynn Waldorf, to Northwestern from Kansas State.

It is notable, from the standpoint of stability, that four major vacancies have been filled, so to speak, from the ranks. Wes Fry was elected from backfield coach to head coach at Kansas State; Leonard (Stub) Allison replaced William (Navy Bill) Ingram at the University of California after serving as an assistant; Maj. W. H. Britton stepped up to replace Maj. R. R. Neyland at Tennessee, and Louisiana State picked its track coach, Bernie Moore, to fill the post vacated by Capt. Lawrence (Biff) Jones, the artilleryman who defied Huey Long.

Mississippi State is looking for a successor to Capt. A. R. MacKechnie, who resigned recently. Duquesne must replace Joe Bach, the former Notre Dame star who left to take the job of coaching Pittsburgh's professional club. Knox has narrowed down to 10 the list of candidates for the job of pulling old Siwash out of the ruck. Other colleges where head coaching changes have been or will be made include Swarthmore (Penna.), Dickinson (Penna.), Loyola of the South, Johns Hopkins, Western Maryland and University of Rochester (N. Y.).

National Amateur Oarsmen Regatta At Princeton, N. J.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The executive committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, at a meeting Saturday night, awarded the 1935 United States championship regatta to Princeton, N. J., to be held on Lake Carnegie. The regatta, under the auspices of the Princeton University Athletic Association, will be held either July 19 and 20 or Aug. 2 and 3.

The committee announced that plans were under way to make the event the biggest since 1916.

M. Joseph Broderick of the West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo was elected to the executive committee to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Allan Winter Rowe. Sanctions were granted for the following regattas:

May 25—American Rowing Association, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia; June 1—Schoolboy Rowing Association of America, Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass.; June 15—Schuylkill navy regatta, Philadelphia; July 4—People's day regatta, Philadelphia; Sept. 2—Middle states regatta, location undecided.

Members of the committee were Henry Penn Burke, Earl P. Baltz and Samuel H. Truitt of Philadelphia; Latrobe Cogswell of Baltimore; John J. Kraft, New York; Clement B. Newbold, Jenkintown, Penna., and William S. Trost, Richmond.

Bowdoin Coach Resigns

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Jan. 21 (AP)—The post-season shake-up in football coaches yesterday added Charles W. Bowser of Bowdoin to the list of the "outs." Gridiron mentor of the Polar Bears for five years, Bowser relinquished the reins by resignation. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of the college, announced Saturday night after a meeting of the executive committee of the governing board. Bowser felt, said President Sills, that "such action was to the best interest of the college and himself." The resignation was accepted,

World Penal Court Planned For 'Terrorism' and Crimes Involving Different States

Laval's Proposal for Such a Tribunal Would Add New Organization to International Group Formed to Take Care of Involved Problems

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—An important project concerning the erection of an International Criminal Court has been made by Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister.

It is obvious that if the world is to move toward more effective international organization, it will probably be necessary to add to the World League, the World Bank, the World Court which deals with governmental litigation, a World Penal Court to handle criminal matters which have an international aspect.

The question is raised in connection with "terrorism" of a political character. In many cases it is doubtful whether a particular nation could or properly should try criminals whose actions though carried out on its soil are directed against another nation. Nor would it seem desirable, in some instances, to hand over these accused persons to tribunal which would be influenced by national prejudices.

National sovereignty is not easily broken down It may well be that countries will object to a proposal which tends to take certain matters out of their jurisdiction. There are different conceptions of what constitutes a criminal, and what a political, offense, and recently we have seen extradition refused for alleged accomplices of assassins, on the ground that it is one thing to favor a dissident policy and quite another thing to have connived at crimes committed by partisans of that same policy.

On Permanent Basis

The French scheme would, if the objections are overcome, set up an International Criminal Court, composed of five members and established on a permanent basis, though meeting only when prosecutions are instituted relative to matters which fall within its competence.

The International Criminal Court, it is laid down in the memorandum, would have to try individuals accused of "terrorism" in the following cases:

"(a) Where the accused has taken refuge in a country other than that which desires to prosecute him, and the country of refuge prefers to bring up the accused for judgment before the International Criminal Court rather than grant extradition to the state applying for it;

"(b) Where the state on whose territory the act was committed prefers to waive prosecution before its own courts."

The argument put forward by the French is that such an International Criminal Court "meets the double requirement of insuring impartial justice in specially delicate cases and covering the responsibility of the state whose courts would have to try crimes of this kind."

Punishments

What powers of punishment should the court possess? The answer is that "the penal law to be applied by the International Court will have to be determined."

Who would carry out its judgments? The answer is that "the Court would decide which of the contracting states must provide for the execution of the sentence."

Would there be a right of pardon? And who would exercise it? It is suggested that there should be, and that pardon would be "exercised by the Council of the League of Nations, on the motion either of the state in which the sentence was to be carried out, or of the state against which the acts were directed, or of the state of which the sentenced person is a national."

There is obviously a good deal to be said for such a court. Doubts arise only on the point as to whether we have reached the stage of international consciousness to convert it into a reality.

Treaty Changes Needed

Anomalies in the various extradition treaties are numerous. One is the frequent absence of a clause excluding assassination from the category of nonextraditable political offenses. It is urged that in this matter the treaties should be brought into consonance. It is likewise asked that pains should be taken to suppress false passports—which abound in all countries where refugees are found. "The parties should undertake to punish the manufacture of false identity documents, the forgery of such documents and the use of false or forged documents, even if the parts forged are the seals or signatures of a foreign authority."

In addition the countries entering into the convention should undertake to communicate all information regarding the preparation of criminal acts to the authorities whom they most concern.

Such are the provisions of an agreement designed to counteract the "terrorism" arising out of political discontent which has manifested itself lately in Europe.

British P. O. Starts Land-to-Plane Radio

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An experimental extension of wireless telegrams has just come into operation in Britain whereby telegrams can be sent from certain post offices to air liners in flight over certain sections of Empire routes.

Three of the big offices in London and the head offices in 10 big towns in England and Scotland accept these telegrams, which can be sent to passengers in air liners between Alexandria and Karachi and between Alexandria and Cape Town.

Where Traffic Jams Mean a Respite From Toil

Ewing Galloway

They Work Long Hours for a Mere Subsistence

The Ricksha Pullers in Shanghai Traffic Shown Above Are Typical of Thousands in Chinese Cities.

Shanghai's Ricksha Reforms Meager After Year's Trial

Some Improvements Found by Factual Survey, but Owners and Middlemen Still Exact Profit at Expense of Coolie Pullers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The cause of reform of deplorable conditions among Shanghai's 9990 commercial-licensed International Settlement rickshas appears to have made some slight progress during more than a year of heated discussion, public indignation and efforts by a new Ricksha Board. But the progress has been slight indeed, and below the hopes of those who have been ardent in promoting it.

On certain relatively subordinate matters, such as the quality of ricksha to be offered for hire, there seems at least the promise of improvement.

But the heart of the whole agitation has been the improvement of the lot of the ricksha puller, whose plight was disclosed months ago in a special Ricksha Committee report as that of a starving man whose average monthly income was but approximately $3.50. And the puller's lot has not been appreciably improved in any respect, while in certain aspects it has been worsened.

Exploiting Coolies

Intense exploitation of the coolies has not been halted. The trafficking in monopolistic licenses has continued, with several people making good incomes out of the mere fact that licenses have been issued in their names. The pullers continue to pay high rentals and the new schedules of fares, supposed to increase their incomes, are not being followed. Instead, the old system of bargaining with each customer prevails. Yet the ricksha owners have had their position strengthened and their organization recognized by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

By terms of a compromise agreement between the Ricksha Board of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Ricksha Owners' Association of the International Settlement, the owners have been given the privilege of dealing in the limited number of ricksha licenses available—just under 10,000—and of nominating 30,000 of the 40,000 public ricksha pullers which the council is to license.

They must replace 131 condemned public rickshas with a new model approved by the council, but may replace 350 others, with old-model rickshas made up of new spare parts.

A "Grand Backdown"

The council agrees to inspect rickshas only once every four months, instead of once every two months as heretofore.

Attacking this compromise as "a grand backdown," the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post, chief protagonist of ricksha reform in the settlement, says this represents a "moral debacle on the part of those entrusted with the task of reform."

In other words, the old Shanghai ricksha situation and most of its evils continue today—while Nanking, supposedly less advanced than the "modern foreign" city of Shanghai, is calmly going ahead with municipal ownership of 2000 new rickshas, intending to use this as a lever to lower rental charges while profits will help the pullers buy their own vehicles.

An inquiry among owners and pullers disclosed that the former continue to make a profit of perhaps 159 per cent, or by the most rigid scaling-down not less than 124 per cent, each year—an average of 141 per cent. Moreover, the owners have been recognized as a semi-official group as a result of their acceptance of a rental "compromise" which seems to have been no material sacrifice to them.

Middlemen Entrenched

The middlemen who provide pullers in order that the owners may have steady demand are still entrenched in their old position. Licenses are now being traded at from $70 to $100, which represents an increase during the so-called reform period.

In checking up on the position of the pullers, investigation was made among 59 men selected at random from as wide a variety of the rental companies as possible. This is the same number as were investigated for the original ricksha report.

Of this number, 48, or 82 per cent, were paying over the maximum rental amount, about 25 cents a day, which the compromise arrangement finally decided upon. The relation of rental charges paid by the pullers to their average earnings was 46.5 per cent, only 1 per cent less than the 47.5 per cent found by the ricksha committee.

A majority of the pullers said that they were being compelled to accept interest-free loans from the owner, loans forcefully condemned in the original ricksha report as in certain cases binding the puller "hand and foot to certain owners . . . a system which must be strongly condemned."

A new burden recently introduced is a sudden, unexplained boost in the price of ricksha parts. Pullers who previously paid about two cents for a wheel spoke now pay four cents, handles—frequently broken—have moved up from 13 to 17 cents; bolts formerly costing seven cents now cost 14 cents. Repair charges have also gone up.

Tay Bridge Project Revived in Dundee As Trade Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scot.—Increasing demands for a £2,000,000 road bridge over the River Tay are being made here.

Local feeling is strong on the point, and a conference representative of local authorities unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Ministry of Transportation to agree to the building of such a bridge.

It is pointed out that in 1923 the Government promised to subsidize the erection of a new Tay bridge, but that the scheme was subsequently shelved on account of lean years.

Now, it is felt, the time has once more arrived when the building of the bridge would be practical and useful. There are still many jobless around Dundee, and the work on such a bridge would, it is said, help to relieve the district of a very great burden.

Should the Government feel that other public works schemes have prior claim—there are many stopped by depression which have yet to be completed—a suggestion has been made here to establish a board which would issue stock to the full amount of the cost of the bridge. A toll would be enforced on the bridge and the toll revenue used to pay the interest upon the loan. In so far as this fell short of market rates, the Government and local authorities could make it up, it has been suggested.

It is felt here that such a scheme would enable the Government to take over its responsibilities towards the bridge at a later date, but would still allow the work to be started immediately.

Farmers Buy More Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Automobile registrations in North Carolina in mid-January, this year, totaled 24,000 more than at the same time in 1934. This year's total, so far, is 305,464, compared with 281,707 last year. The increase is attributed largely to the fact that farmers have been getting larger returns from their crops.

Hebrew Tongue Wins Recognition In Wire Service

Mandates Commission Favored Request for Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A further step in the revival of the Hebrew language in Palestine has been its official recognition from Jan. 1, 1935, in the sending of telegrams. This renascence of the Hebrew tongue has already been marked through its use as a medium of teaching in the schools, in conversation, on the stage and lecture platform.

Until the new postal ruling was adopted, all telegrams had to be handed in, in either Latin or Arabic characters. Jews desiring to communicate in Hebrew had to transcribe their messages into Latin characters. Apart from the fact that Hebrew, one of the recognized three official languages of the country, was thus being discriminated against, transcription often led to mistakes and misunderstandings.

For a number of years a Palestinian, Israel Amikam, of Haifa, protested to the Government and to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations on this discrimination against Hebrew in telegraphic communications. In this protest he was supported wholeheartedly by the official and unofficial Jewish community. The Government always contended that it was unable to introduce a third language in the sending of telegrams since it involved additional expense, necessitating as it did the engaging of additional telegraph operators.

The Mandates Commission, however, took a favorable attitude to the petitioner's request, and in 1932 it referred it to the Palestine Government for action if conditions permitted. The long-fought-for privilege has finally been granted in part.

Tel Aviv, the all Jewish town with a population of over 100,000, and 20 rural Jewish points are now to have the facility of using the ancient Hebrew script in telegrams, as it has long been used for addressing mail for delivery within Palestine. Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tiberias and Safed are so far excluded from the new arrangement, although with the exception of Jaffa, the majority of the population is Jewish. It is hoped that these cities will eventually be included, but until then their residents must continue to send—and receive—all telegrams in Latin characters.

League's Financing Of Saar Exiles Asked

(Continued from Page 1)

caused by the return of the Saar to Germany. Apart from professional agitators and political intriguers, these homeless and penniless persons are entitled to generosity as well as sympathy.

'German Front' Ousts Party Trouble Makers

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 21 (AP)—Ten National Socialists were ousted from the "German Front" today in a campaign to purge the party ranks of trouble makers in the Saar Basin.

The disciplinary action coincided with the first smashing of an anti-Nazi store window in Saarbrücken. The window was used by dissident Roman Catholics to display anti-Hitler religious books and leaflets. It was broken early this morning and the contents removed.

The Hitler Government has refused to absorb 60 functionaries who worked for the League of Nations into the new regime. The League Commission is demanding that these men, who were ranking directors of various ministries, be taken back by the German Government without being demoted more than one degree, suggesting that otherwise they be pensioned.

American Saarlanders are expected to sail for home Jan. 31 on the S. S. Albert Ballin and Feb. 1 on the S. S. Bremen.

Madrid Plans Theater Revival With 'Legitimate' Playhouse

Tercentenary for Founder of Spanish Classical Comedy Stirs Hope for Something More Than Films and Variety in Spanish Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The current year, which sees the tercentenary of Lope de Vega, the founder of Spanish classical comedy, will, it is hoped, prove a notable one in the Spanish theater. If Mayor Salazar Alonso of Madrid has his way, an efficient reorganization of the State Theatre will be undertaken. Of recent years the theater in Spain has fallen into the background and has been unable to compete as entertainment with the cinema with its luxurious palaces, slick drama and modern thrills.

The General Society of Authors of Spain has in contemplation a grandiose celebration to commemorate the 300th anniversary of Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, and this has given Mayor Salazar Alonso his idea of planning a reorganization of the State Theatre and establishing an official theater patronage with a financial grant from the Government to endow the patronage.

The work of the patronage would consist in elaborating a program for the 1935-36 season in the State Theatre. A municipal committee is studying a suggestion that the stage of the Teatro Español be modernized during the coming summer to place it in line with important theaters in other European capitals, and thus make it a fitting home for the theater patronage.

All sections of the press have given a good reception to the two schemes as supplying a long felt need. The reproach intellectual Spaniards have always made against their capital city is that Madrid is the only capital in Europe without a theater.

Serious drama is never played in Madrid (which is off the route of foreign theatrical companies), since a collapse in its foundations closed the Teatro Real in 1908. While comedy writers like Jacinto Benevente, Munoz Seca, and the brothers Alvarez Quintero can always find audiences, Madrid's histrionic entertainment has for years consisted almost entirely of film fare and cheap variety performances.

Foreign visitors have often expressed their surprise at this deficiency. After seeing Shakespeare at the Old Vic in London, and Molière at the Comédie Française in Paris, they are astonished to find that Calderón and Lope de Vega have no permanent home in Madrid.

Dried Fruit Trade Gains in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Remarkable progress in the Australian dried fruits industry is shown in the annual report tabled in the House of Representatives by Dr. Earle Page, Minister for Commerce.

Exports have averaged 52,500 tons a year over the last six years, against an annual average export of 25,000 tons in the years before the establishment of the board. An annual exportable surplus of 50,000 tons can be marketed overseas by Australia, the United Kingdom taking 35,000 tons, and Canada and New Zealand together about 15,000 tons.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The English Doll of 1750

By **Beulah King**

IT WAS Christmas Eve in London. If suddenly you had dropped down from nowhere, you would have known it at once; and you would have thought yourself lucky to be in the midst of such merry folk, hurrying to and fro, with bundles tucked under their arms and mufflers tucked under their chins.

Clarissa had watched them all day through Miss Temple's show window in St. James Street. Clarissa was a Fashion Doll, made for the purpose of showing off the latest styles for ladies in the year 1750.

Her dress was of apricot satin trimmed with scallops of pink over a puff of white net. Her bodice was cut square at the neck and decked with tiny rosebuds. There were rosebuds, too, in her hair piled high on her head; and around her neck a dainty, little ruff.

Miss Temple had called her a beautiful creature and set her up at once in the show window. And to judge by the many pairs of eyes . . . blue, brown, gray and green . . . that stared in at her, Clarissa believed it must be so.

But Clarissa was not much given to thinking about her beauty. In fact, she was so interested in all that was going on about her that she could not have told you her dress was the color of apricots.

What she could have told you was that for three days now a little girl in a tattered pinafore had stood before the window looking with longing eyes at her. Clarissa had had a strange desire to leave the light and warmth of Miss Temple's shop and go out into the frosty night with the little girl in the pinafore.

Miss Temple had noticed the little girl and just as the twilight was turning into Christmas Eve, she had said to Milly, the shop girl, "Who is that child staring in at the window?"

Milly had dropped her sewing and looked out. "'Tis little Barby," she had said. "She lives next door to me and a sweet child she is, Miss Temple."

Clarissa's Adventure

Clarissa, hearing the words, had felt her heart beat fast. Just why she had not known until, Barby gone and supper time past, Miss Temple said, "Milly, you'll fetch Mrs. Crummit her hat on your way home tonight. There's no great rush. Stop home and have your supper first."

At the words Clarissa's heart leaped with joy as if it had been beating up speed for just such a leap. Milly would take that hat box to her home while she ate her supper and Milly lived next door to little Barby. Somehow, she, Clarissa, must get into that box and somehow while Milly was eating her supper she must get out and find little Barby. Somehow . . . somehow . . . somehow . . . her heart beat.

Miss Temple had opened the hatbox. It lay not two feet from Clarissa, its cover bottom side up. Within the box was Mrs. Crummit's hat and away at the further end of the store were Miss Temple and Milly.

Clarissa shook herself so that the tiny rosebuds in her hair danced. Without a moment's hesitation she ran to the box (her kid shoes were noiseless) and leaping over the side of it, buried herself and her finery beneath the wide crown of Mrs. Crummit's hat. "So far, so good," Clarissa whispered, "and Barby shall have a Merry Christmas!"

It was scarcely a minute before Milly came and placed the cover on the box. It was scarcely two minutes before Clarissa felt the box being lifted and borne through the air with a gentle, swinging motion.

"Good night, Miss Temple," Milly said, "and Merry Christmas."

They were out on the street now, already the box was becoming cold. Clarissa could hear the rattle of wagons on the cobblestones and the clopity, clop of the horses' feet. Perhaps by now Miss Temple had missed her; but no, more likely she was playing the spinet, which she kept in the back shop. Without a doubt she was playing, GOD REST YE MERRY, GENTLEMEN.

The box bumped something hard; a latch clicked. There was a jumble of voices. "Milly's home," Clarissa whispered. "So far, so good." She could not hear what they were saying but she knew she had little time to get out of the hat box and out of sight.

The Escape From the Hatbox

Mrs. Crummit's hat was remarkably light, being trimmed with feathers and ribbons, and Clarissa was able to get out from under it without much effort. Standing upright in the box, she raised her arms and pressed her hands against the cover. It rose a little, enough in fact for Clarissa to escape if she squeezed herself and her finery very tight. Pressing her chin against the top of the box she peeked out between it and the cover.

No one was in sight. Milly had left her on a chair in the hall. Better still, the hall was quite dark except for a patch of light from the lamp in the next room. The patch of light showed that the door leading without was ajar, and if it had not the wind would have told her.

Clarissa gave a tiny jump, really a big jump for Clarissa, and squirming between the box and its cover she landed on the seat of the chair.

"Oooooooooo," said the wind and blew the door wider open.

Milly's voice from the next room spoke the word "Crummit."

"There's not a minute to lose," Clarissa said aloud.

A mouse in the corner blinked at her with his bright, beady eyes as she leaped from the chair and ran across the hall and out at the half-open door. "By my whiskers," he cried, "I never saw such a sight!" (And he was a great, great, great grandfather.)

Outside on the flat stoop Clarissa looked to the right and left. No one to the right but, to the left a small girl in a tattered pinafore stood very still looking up at the stars.

"Barby," Clarissa whispered, but even as she whispered the little girl went into the house, closing the door behind her. "So that's where she lives," Clarissa said. "Now there must be a way to get in."

She jumped down from the stoop and tripped across the yard out of sight of the passers-by. In a sheltered corner she sat down on a heap of straw, to think just how to go about getting into Barby's house and into Barby's Christmas stocking. "So far, so good," she repeated.

"Did you speak?" a wee voice said close to her ear.

"I did," Clarissa answered. "Who are you?"

"I'm Mr. House-Mouse and I saw your brave and graceful escape from the hatbox. Can I help you?"

"I think you can," Clarissa answered. "I want to get into that house." She pointed to the house where a moment before she had seen Barby. "I want to get in Barby's Christmas stocking so that she will find me in the morning."

"A beautiful idea," the mouse answered, "but I advise you to tarry here awhile until Barby is fast asleep. Shall we not sit side by side and watch the passing scene. Perhaps even I might tell you my adventures."

"That's kind of you," Clarissa answered. "Begin please."

And while Mr. House-Mouse talked on and on Milly came out with Mrs. Crummit's hat and the moon came out with an armful of moonbeams and Milly returned and the moon hid behind a cloud.

The Carol Singer

Clarissa began to think he was never going to stop talking when the carol singers came tramping down the street singing their Christmas songs in the frosty air. There were six of them and Clarissa thought she had never heard such sweet music. One of them was no bigger than Barby and she sang in a high, sweet treble. They wore gay colored scarfs about their necks and red woolen mittens on their hands and two of them carried lanterns which cast long shadows across the cobblestones.

"A pretty custom," the mouse said when the singers had moved on down the street. "Let me see, where was I in my tale?"

It was little wonder Clarissa became drowsy, little wonder that her head nodded and she fell fast asleep.

She had no idea how long she had slept when she waked suddenly to hear a deep voice calling, "Twelve o'clock and all's well!"

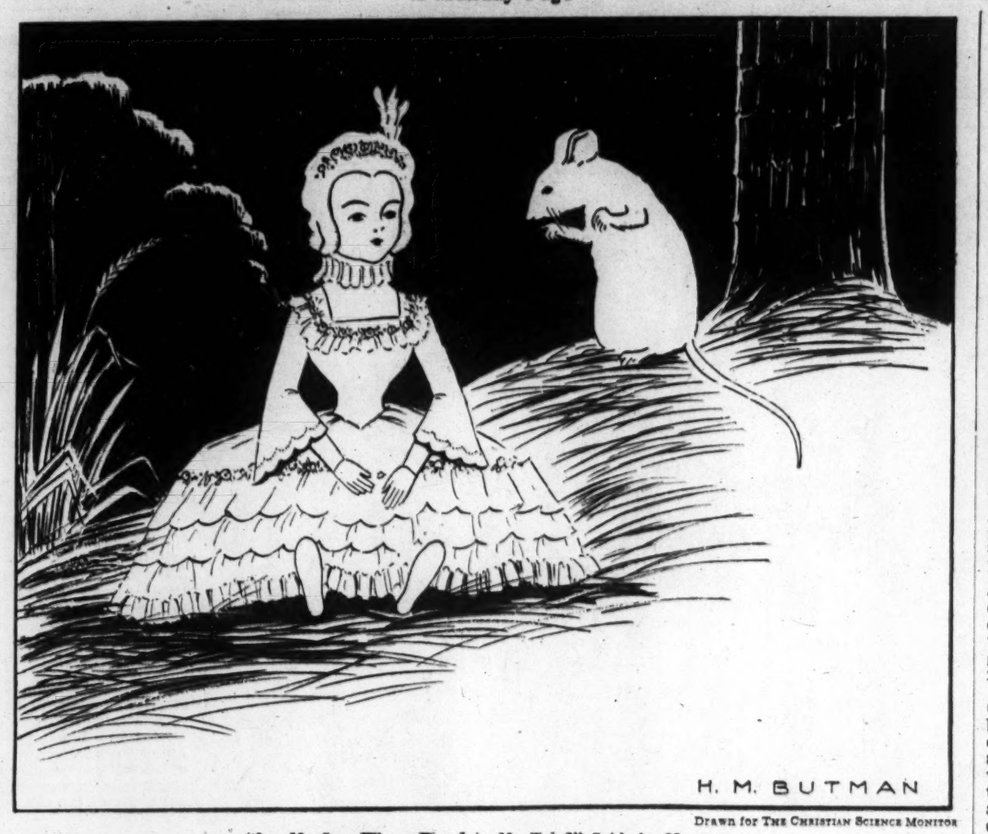
"Come," said the mouse, "that was the night watchman. He's got the most powerful voice in all England. See him swinging his lantern!

Clarissa followed him and at last they came to the hearth in Barby's house. The hearth was wide and deep and the bricks warm with the evening fires. A low mantel was above it and from the corner of the mantel hung an empty stocking.

Clarissa could see it in the moonlight. "Barby's Christmas stocking," she said to the mouse. "Do you think I shall fill it?"

"Rather," the mouse replied, "and her heart too."

The next minute he had whisked away and Clarissa was left alone with the moonbeams and the glowing ashes of the hearth.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Let Me See, Where Was I in My Tale?" Said the Mouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Bijli Set Up House

"I THINK it is an ideal spot for a house," remarked Mrs. Bijli.

"I was sure you would, my dear," replied her husband, very pleased. "It took me some time to find it, because it is a particularly unusual place."

Mr. and Mrs. Bijli were Indian tree-rats, small and dark, with pretty, pale gray stripes, and big bushy tails as long as themselves. They had been house hunting, and it was with great joy that Mr. Bijli had, at last, discovered a hole in the plaster above the front door of a bungalow.

Naturally, once having settled on the place, Mr. and Mrs. Bijli were anxious to get it furnished, and decided that if a really cozy nest were to be made, they must get something warm and woolly.

"I think it would be a good plan if we went in opposite directions to look for what we need," Mrs. Bijli suggested. "You go that way and I will go this, right round the bungalow, until we meet again."

So that is what they did, scampering as fast as their name, "Bijli," implied, for you must know that it means "lightning." Along the rafters of the veranda, and under the eaves of the roof, they hurried, until they met once more at the back of the building.

"What have you found, my dear?" asked Mr. Bijli.

"Not a thing," replied his wife, sadly.

"How very curious," remarked Mr. Bijli. "Nor have I."

"Well, we must search in the garden," Mrs. Bijli said, briskly. And she scampered down the veranda wall to the floor.

A Lucky Find

"What do you thing that queer thing is?" she asked, indicating something that was lying on the seat of a wicker chair.

"I've no idea," replied Mr. Bijli, "but I will climb up and see."

Mr. Bijli ran up the leg of the chair; then he gave a squeak of delight which brought Mrs. Bijli to his side.

"Look, look!" he exclaimed, twittering with excitement. "Isn't that just the sort of stuff we need?"

"Yes! yes!" cried Mrs. Bijli, becoming quite excited too. For there, just as if it had been placed on purpose for them, was a bundle of warm, woolly material, exactly what they had been looking for.

When they tried to move it, however, they found that two long shining things, like gigantic pins, were attached to it, making it most awkward to handle.

"Perhaps we could gnaw the stuff off," suggested Mrs. Bijli, but her husband had already thought of a better plan, for he had noticed that there was a woolly ball fastened to the material.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "it is quite possible that that ball will go into our house with a bit of a squeeze."

A Cozy Nest

Naturally Mrs. Bijli was only too pleased to fall in with the suggestion. So together they rolled the ball to the foot of the wall. Then, taking it in turns, they carried it over rafters and under eaves, right round the bungalow to their home over the front door, and to Mr. Bijli's astonishment it went into the hole without any squeezing at all.

"I do believe the ball has grown smaller," he remarked.

"How could it!" laughed Mrs. Bijli.

"I don't know, I'm sure," said Mr. Bijli, "but it doesn't matter because there is still plenty of it left to line the nest with."

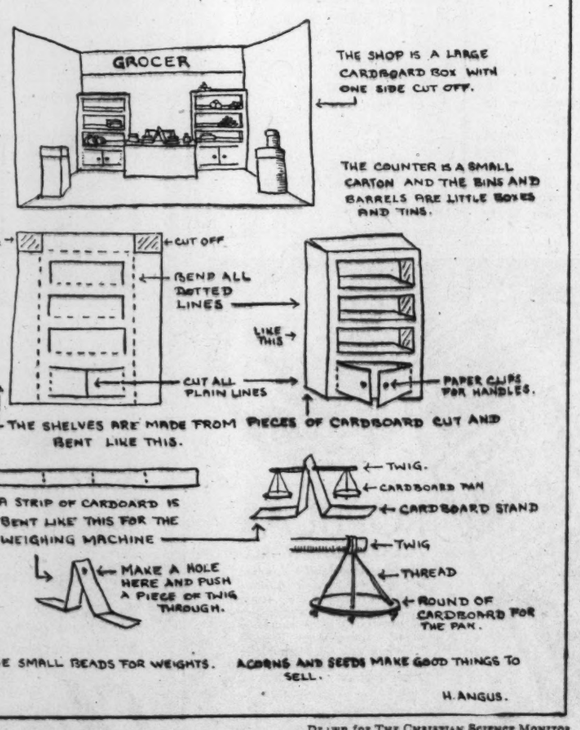
But if Mr. and Mrs. Bijli did not know the reason why the ball of wool had shrunk, the lady who lived in the bungalow most certainly did. As soon as she came back to her chair on the veranda and found her knitting on the floor with a long trail of wool leading round the building, she guessed what had happened, for, of course, the wool had been unwinding as the little tree-rats carried it along.

How surprised they were when the lady pulled their precious ball right out of the hole and started to rewind it! And didn't their poor little gray faces look puzzled and perplexed as they peeped at her!

"Don't worry, Mr. and Mrs. Bijli," said the lady. "You are giving me a lot of work, you naughty things, but I'll find you something else just as warm for your nest."

She was as good as her word, for she put a bundle of cotton wool on the rafter near their hole, and no tree-rats in all India had a softer or more cozy nest than Mr. and Mrs. Bijli.

A. P.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THE SHOP IS A LARGE CARDBOARD BOX WITH ONE SIDE CUT OFF.
THE COUNTER IS A SMALL CARTON AND THE BINS AND BARRELS ARE LITTLE BOXES AND TINS.
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CUT OFF
BEND ALL DOTTED LINES
LIKE THIS
CUT ALL PLAIN LINES
PAPER CLIPS FOR HANDLES.
THE SHELVES ARE MADE FROM PIECES OF CARDBOARD CUT AND BENT LIKE THIS.
A STRIP OF CARDBOARD IS BENT LIKE THIS FOR THE WEIGHING MACHINE
TWIG.
CARDBOARD PAN
CARDBOARD STAND
TWIG
THREAD
ROUND OF CARDBOARD FOR THE PAN.
MAKE A HOLE HERE AND PUSH A PIECE OF TWIG THROUGH.
USE SMALL BEADS FOR WEIGHTS.
ACORNS AND SEEDS MAKE GOOD THINGS TO SELL.
H. ANGUS.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Model Shop

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A Little Girl in Iceland

GERDA was a little yellow-haired girl with great brown eyes. She lived far away in Iceland, that large island to the north of the British Isles where the sun shines all day and all night, during the summer months, but hardly appears during the long winter months. Gerda's house was in the middle of a great field of lava, through which a winding river ran its course. In the distance were tall snow-capped mountains. There wasn't a tree anywhere in sight. Not even a blade of grass. But Gerda was perfectly happy. Sometimes she found pretty little rock plants growing in the lava field, and sometimes she went into the city of Reykjavik with her Father and Mother, jogging along the very rocky road, in an old Ford car.

On the way into Reykjavik, Gerda passed Thingvallir, the former meeting place of the ancient parliament. Thingvallir is a vast crater, situated on a level plain, the surface of which is torn by rifts and chasms. Hugging her little doll close, Gerda enjoyed the ride over the rough, dusty roads, with the great Jokull Mountains stretching far out over the country.

Gerda's doll was dressed just like Gerda's mother. She wore a long black skirt covered with a light colored apron. A black bodice covered a white blouse. Her blonde hair was worn in two braids, looped up at the nape of the neck. On her head she wore a cap, shaped like a pancake and made out of black velvet.

Gerda loved to go to Reykjavik. Here she could see the sea, with the white sea gulls darting here and there over the yawls and fishing boats. The streets in Reykjavik are paved with huge cobblestones, over which little automobiles rattle, and Shetland ponies and bicycles vie with each other for the right of way. The little houses painted in light blue, red or green, with gay flowers in every window, make the dreary treeless land very picturesque and pretty.

Gerda went with her Mother to the home of an aunt, and there she lunched on delicious salmon that her uncle had caught that very morning, and steaming hot boiled potatoes. After lunch she helped her Mother buy some of the wool that all the world knows comes from Iceland, and is so soft and warm. Gerda knew that her mother would soon be teaching her how to knit her own mittens and stockings.

In the afternoon, Gerda's cousin, who had been to the university at Copenhagen, took her to the Natural History Museum to see the interesting collection of birds, fish, eggs and other objects entirely native to Iceland.

Gerda had a lovely time, but at the end of the day she was not sorry to climb back into the little car, and jog along the rocky lava home to her farmhouse in the barren lava fields. Hugging her little doll to her, Gerda climbed into bed that night with happy thoughts of Iceland for, although so far away from the rest of the world, there is a solemn beauty about this barren country that is dear to the hearts of all its children, and not many of them ever leave their native land for other climes, to make their homes abroad permanently.

Flying Dragons, Fish and Squirrels

BIRDS are not the only creatures that fly, although one might at first think so, for there are such things as flying fish, squirrels, lizards, mice, and even foxes.

The Flying Dragon is not as fierce as it sounds, in fact it is only a curious little lizard that is found in Java, Borneo, the Philippines and other tropical islands, with folds of thin skin on either side of its body, which open out like an umbrella when it leaps into the air.

Flying fish have large fins and tails with strong muscles that enable them to shoot through the air for some distance, although they cannot fly in the same way as birds do.

Many flying fish are found in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and in the North Sea.

Flying quirrels also have folds of skin streched between the fore and hind feet, and can fly for a distance of from 40 to 50 yards when the skin is opened out, balancing themselves with their broad, bushy tails which also act as rudders. These little creatures travel very quickly from tree to tree, taking off from a high branch, landing on the next tree, and shooting upward by the impetus of their flight over a considerable distance.

The Flying Mouse also has an umbrella-like arrangement of folds of skin, which can be opened out or closed at will. This little animal is sometimes called the Opossum Mouse, and is found in the islands of the Indian Ocean, and in Australasia.

Stories of Our Language

YOU remember that we spoke last month of the three great language groups, the Indo-European, the Semitic, and the Hamitic. But these three do not include all the languages of the world. Did you know there are about 2,000,000,000 of us who live on this planet? Did you know there are scores of nations of all sizes? Great mountain ranges, wide, barren deserts, and big oceans have acted as barriers between nations in past centuries, so other family languages have grown up.

If there had been steamboats, telephones and radio a long time ago, there would not be so many different languages today. These inventions are helping us to understand one another now, and we hope that we'll soon learn to be a great family of nations. In spite of different languages, we can today learn to know and appreciate each other.

You like to read about the interesting customs of the Chinese. This is one of the great nations of our earth, and long, long ago, the Chinese developed a real culture. They learned to like books, art, music and peace. This country, with Burma and Siam, has a family language. Four of five hundred millions of people use this language. It is interesting that they use one-syllable words. Some of our words, Indo-European, have many syllables. Look in the dictionary and see the many long words. It's fun to learn new words.

Another family language is the Malay. The Malay Peninsula is a very interesting place to read about. This same language is used by the people who live on many of the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

The Hottentot language is used in South Africa. It is one of the most interesting languages in the world. The people make clicking sounds that mean the same as words.

The Indians of North and South America have a highly developed family language. Men who have studied the subject say that there are more than 150 branches, or dialects, of the family. Many of the Indian sounds are very soft and musical to our ears. Sometimes a different tone carries a different meaning, or changes the grammar. We say "saw" or "have seen" to change the verb "see," but the Indians can use a different tone with the same word. This means they have fewer words.

The Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

California has always been my home, but I like to read the Mail Bag and learn about other localities. I have been in the snow only twice, though we can see it on Mount Baldy all year round.

The climate here is very moderate except for an occasional hot day. In our front yard we have a lilac that is blooming again although it bloomed in April. A few weeks ago we were out in the San Fernando Valley and saw a second crop of apples with blossoms, green fruit and ripe fruit.

You, of course, will want to hear about our grand old missions. First I will tell you about San Gabriel which was founded in 1771. In the first room is an old-fashioned organ with a shifting keyboard. When the player moves the keyboard up, the tones go higher, too. This organ was shipped around Cape Horn 150 years ago.

The next room you pass into is the museum. In this room are two small statues. Also there is a library. This library is a typical gallery and a record of the printing press during the past centuries.

Out on the grounds are the old doors called the needle's eye. There is a little door inside the big door. The little one is open at all times. Only at great feasts are the big doors opened.

In the garden may be seen the ruins of the old bake ovens, where the Indians baked bread for the community, burned brick for the buildings, made soap and candles from the tallow.

We are studying airplanes in school. I would like you to send me information about that topic.

I have a stamp collection and would like to trade stamps and to receive letters from any boy or girl in a country along the equator or any other locality. My age is 10 years.

Ray Donner.

The following would like to receive letters:

Ann W. (8), Adelaide, Australia. Would like to exchange stamps with anyone in any part of the world — especially Asia, South America, or Central America.

Elizabeth R. B. (9), Wilmar, California. Interested in pets.

Anita B. (9), Pasadena, California. Interested in stamp collecting, reading sports, and singing. Would like to hear particularly from a girl in London, England.

Joyce C., Toronto, Ontario. Interested in horseback riding, reading and swimming.

Margaret A. B. (10), Pasadena, California. Interested in music, sewing, art and sports. Would like to correspond with a girl in any part of the world. Can write in French if necessary.

Herman P. M. 3d (9), Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Interested in exchanging stamps.

Sidney C. (10), New Orleans, Louisiana. Interested in collecting stamps and in spirts.

Nicholas R. Jr. (10), San Luis Obispo, California. Would like to hear from a boy in a foreign country.

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The Petuniaster

THERE is something really exciting about Granny Dolan's method of gardening, especially at this time of year when the earth guards so closely the secrets of those things that sleep beneath the brown soil. During the winter months everyone who passes the small cottage near the bridge shares in the thrill of anticipation, as in the joys of amazed realization that will surely follow in the spring. And all because the botanical names, supplied with the slips and cuttings from more important gardens, mean nothing whatever to Granny Dolan.

At the present time, the hopes of the entire neighborhood are centered upon the latest addition to the sloping plot beside the bridge—a cutting sent some weeks ago by a summer visitor at one of the Big Houses near by. "She told me the day she stopped here to look at me Salonika," the gratified recipient says: "'I'll send you a bit of me rarest shrub,' says she, but I never thought she'd hould to it. 'Tis only an odd time you'll see it in Ireland at all,' she says; 'tis what they call a Petuniaster.'"

* * *

UNLIKE MOST COTTAGE flower gardens, Granny Dolan's plot is at the rear of her little house; but, thanks to the slope of the gentle hillside from which it has been dug, the passer-by can see its contents just as plainly as if the flower-beds were in the more usual place—one on either side of the cobbled path that leads to the ever-open door. All day, when the sun shines, the little garden is bathed in the warm glow, even in winter when fields on the other side of the road are still white with hoar frost at noon; and every gardener knows what a sunny slope can do for things that are planted there. Add to this the fact that Granny Dolan herself possesses what is known to those about her as "the growing hand," and you will begin to understand the almost overwhelming success of the precious slips and cuttings given to her by the owners of huge walled-in gardens not far away.

"If she was to pick up a beech-nut on the road, an' was to dhrive it into the ground wid a prod of her thumb," one neighbor has said enviously, "she'd have a three you could sit undher before you'd have time to carry out a chair to sit upon. Look at her geraniums; they're that opulent they'd nearly frighten you."

* * *

LIKE MANY ANOTHER born gardener, Granny Dolan has no use for Latin names; just as she politely ignores all detailed accounts furnished to her of the likes and the dislikes of rare plants, their delicacies and their needs, the long extracts from their family history. The queer thing about it is that the most haughty cutting seems to forget its aristocratic preferences, when it has been stuck into that sun-warmed soil behind the cottage.

"She gev me its pedigree at the time, right enough," she says of one luxuriant flowering shrub, whose donor finds it hard to believe that her own rather puny specimen could have produced such a magnificent offspring, "but sure it went through me head like a whisper. 'I dunno what you are,' I says to it when she was gone, 'bit I never seen a plant yet that didn't like its feet in the clee,' so I med a little hole an' there it is."

More than once, indeed, generosity has had its own reward; and, the parent plant having "gone a kind of puny," or having disappeared altogether, the bereaved owner has asked for a bit of her own gift to the inevitably successful Granny Dolan. And she has got it with an added something for which she did not ask—the gracious assurances that the shrub or plant in question had turned out to be hardy and vigorous, instead of delicate and full of whims. "There's nothin' penurious about it at all," Mrs. Dolan explained to a disappointed lady, whose highly-paid gardener had struggled valiantly with a new and particularly beautiful Pyrus Japonica; "I scourged it well in the autumn an' look at it now; you want a heavy hand wid them Salonikas or they think they can do what they like."

* * *

SO FAMOUS HAS this shrub become, in its place against the cottage wall, that an inspector from the society most interested in such things paid a visit to the little garden, and told someone afterward that the haphazard Mrs. Dolan should have an even more spectacular success, now that she knew exactly what to do. He did not hear her amused account of his expert discourse. "He gev the greatest peramble," she said indulgently; "sure them high-up gardeners must be sayin' something, the creatures. But when he axed me had I a Dutch hoe I had to laugh; 'I haven't as much as a French bean,' says I, an' he wasn't pleased at all."

Granny Dolan's chief objection to the botanical names, repeated so glibly by the ladies of the district, is not that they are so hard to remember, but rather that they are so apt to mislead. "He put some name upon them seeds," she told a neighbor, of one who is a really ambitious gardener, "an' I went to more excess, rearin' them an' prickin' them, an' I dunno what all; says I to meself, if so be I make these lads grow I'll have me name in the paper—Anty something they were, accordin' to him; sure me two eyes was on sticks watchin' them, an' then, in the latther end what was they only Snapdhragons. Look'd, I was greatly annoyed at the time. 'Couldn't you say what you meant, I says to him, instead of moiderin' me wid your Ant Marias'?"

* * *

THAT IS JUST what makes Granny Dolan's gardening so exciting, so full of the thrills of pleasurable anticipation, both to herself and to those who pass that way. The riddle of the Salonika has long been solved, and the question of the Anty Marias, but this present season has brought another interest. When spring has worked her wonders among the plants in the sloping garden, what will The Petuniaster turn out to be?

D. M. LARGE.

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"IN THE BAVARIAN ALPS": *An Oil Painting by Ena Croom-Johnson*

IT IS essential that a picture should have unity. If there be any portion that tends to catch the eye and spoil the contemplation of the work as a whole, then that portion should be carefully subdued. It does not follow from this that there can be no central point of focus as the rule demands, because this can exist without making the particular part out of tone. A picture should represent a harmonious relationship of parts; it should be as complete as a sentence, paragraph or song. Even though discordant colors or forms may seem to vie with one another, they may still play their part in a complete, harmonious scheme. Opposing areas of color may no more be judged alone, as indicating the success or failure of the painting as a whole, than a musical composition may be dubbed a bad one for the seeming discords which enter into its construction.

This painting, done in the Bavarian Alps, by Mrs. Ena Croom-Johnson, shows uniformity of treatment, and the angular character of the design is consistent throughout. The values of color-tone for the clouds and buildings, however, tend to compete, creating with the angular pattern a rather exaggerated effect which appears to mar the sense of solitude. The country in the vicinity of the village of Kleis, in the Bavarian Alps, where this picture was painted, is rugged and lonely; there are no other houses within two or three miles. Here little more than the tinkle of oxen bells can be heard above the constant silence.

Mrs. Croom-Johnson's picture shows clarity of statement in a technical sense; no store is set upon detail. She essays the broad green forms of the foreground, and the pink and buff-hued buildings against a background of slate gray and blue mountains and sky.

A School in the Making

I HAVE never ceased to be thankful that at the age of fourteen, I went to Eastbourne, when my twin brother Charles went to Winchester; on the contrary, I think it is the finest school in England, but it was a splendid thing for me that my twin and I parted company. Up to that point in our lives Charles had overshadowed me in everything. He was bigger and stronger; he was the Captain of the Football and Cricket elevens when I just scraped into the team; he was "Victor Ludorum" at the Sports when I merely won the prize for throwing the cricket ball. . . . At Eastbourne I had to fend for myself, fight my own battles, achieve my own triumphs, develop as an individual, able to face the world. It is true that my achievements were always on a smaller scale than Charles's victories, for the community in which I lived was less than half the size of his; but we were separated sufficiently for comparisons to be difficult.

The second reason why I am thankful is that I went to a school in the making, instead of to one that was already made. At Winchester they inherited a glorious tradition; we were making ours at Eastbourne. To a boy such as I was there is no doubt which is the finer inspiration. The Wykehamist has the feeling that he must live worthy of the countless generations that have gone before him; the Eastbournian of those days, when the School had been founded less than forty years, drew inspiration from the idea that he was setting an example for the future. We were making history; they were fulfilling it. Everybody in England knew of Winchester and its reputation stood firm as a rock; few had ever heard of Eastbourne and on us depended the opinion that would be formed.—STEPHEN FOOT, in "Three Lives." (London: Heinemann.)

Crooked Roads Across Old China

THE ancient road system of China was on a magnificent scale. The Imperial roads played in southeastern Asia the part of the Roman roads in western Europe. Many of them were broad and well built and paved with massive slabs of stone. Rivers were crossed by bridges or well managed ferries. The steep mountain walls were traversed by stone-paved stairways with treads so broad and steps so low that they could be climbed by laden mules. The ascents were shortened by tunnels through the crests of the ranges. The Imperial roads were about 2000 miles in length, and were connected with a vast length of earthen roads and bridle tracks. . . .

The Imperial roads in many parts of China are falling into decay, as, although they were well made they are not regularly repaired. It is said that in China a road is good for seven years and then bad for 4000. Their modern deterioration is in part owing to the increased self-government of the provinces and the relative weakness of the central government from Pekin. . . .

The glory of the Chinese roads is their bridges. Many of them are elegant stone-arched structures with ornamented stone railings. Most of the longer bridges are of timber and are built on the principle of the cantilever. They are roofed and have seats along the side and so serve as the village club, for the cool breeze along the river gives them a pleasant temperature in the evening of a hot summer day. They often have a fortified gate at one end and a few tea shops at the bridge end settlement. The bigger rivers are crossed by ingenious suspension bridges built of strong iron chains, often twelve in number, which are anchored to the rocks of the gorge or are hung over tall stone pillars. Two or four of the chains support a wooden platform. This type of bridge is not made in a single span of more than about 100 yards. Where, as on the bridge across the Salween River, the width is greater, a stone pier is built in the middle of the river; from it a suspension bridge crosses to each bank. The iron chains are re-annealed every few years and thus their strength is renewed. The traffic across the suspension bridges is carefully regulated, and not more than three loaded mules are allowed on the Salween bridge at one time.

The torrential mountainous rivers of Chinese Tibet, which are too wide for suspension bridges, too deep to ford, and too swift to ferry, are crossed by using a sliding rope bridge. An inclined rope, often made of woven bamboo fibre, is hung across the river from a high platform on one bank to the riverside on the other. The passenger sits in a leather loop attached to a wooden runner that slides along the rope. It sags near the further bank, but the momentum gained by the swift descent on the one side is generally sufficient to carry the passenger up the short slope on to the other bank. . . .

One feature in which the Chinese roads differ markedly from the Roman is their crookedness. Sometimes on the plains they are straight for some distance; on the hills, in order to reduce labour during the ascent, they are conveniently sinuous. One explanation of the numerous bends on the Chinese roads is that they were introduced in order to dodge the evil spirits. These demons, it is said, always travel in straight lines, and are therefore bothered by turns where they are apt to fly off the road and get lost. It is possible that this view is only a theological explanation of a fact adapted from its practical value.—J. W. GREGORY, in "The Story of the Road." (London: Maclehose, New York: Macmillan.)

Evening

How beautiful the world is after rain!
Beyond the hills the sun has sunk to rest;
Red sumach, tawny grasses strew the plain
Beneath a cloud-dark sky, save where the west
With limpid amber glows and palest green,
While here and there float wisps of rosy fire,
And sharply limned against that tender sheen,
Are bare black branches and a slender spire.

The fire has burned to ash, the gold to gray,
And earthly colors dim in waning light;
'Mid mingled scent of balsam and dry bay
From under pines emerge the shades of night.

The rain and wind and wild tempestuous sky
Have yielded now to hushed tranquillity.

CELIA HUNT

Unwavering Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNWAVERING faith in God is the greatest possession obtainable, and it may be gained through the spiritual understanding acquired by consecrated study of the Bible in connection with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. In fact, such provable, understanding faith in God is our great need, for through it every righteous desire may be fulfilled.

Recently the writer stood before a beautiful painting depicting the disciples of Jesus in their little fishing craft on the sea of Tiberias. They were represented as toiling to lift the nets, which were filled with fishes, and the little boat was leaning heavily to the side where they were laboring. As she gazed upon this picture, her consciousness was flooded with an inspiring vision of the beauty and fruitage of true faith.

When on a certain occasion Jesus asked his disciples, "Children, have ye any meat?" their answer was "No." Many today have had to make the same reply to this age-old inquiry. The perfect remedy was at hand then and was proved to be sufficient for the disciples' needs. The same remedy is at hand today, available to all who will obediently and faithfully apply it. When Jesus said to the disciples, "Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find," they obeyed immediately; for we are told, "They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes."

The Christ is at hand today bidding us to cast the net on the right side that we too may experience abundance for our needs. One of the outstanding lessons gained from this beautiful narrative is how to work aright that we may be rewarded with abundant fruitage. To cast our nets on the right side is surely to free ourselves from the belief that matter is substance, that substance may be gained through human will, or that we of ourselves alone may accomplish something.

Many human storehouses have been filled from the standpoint of substance as material, but their depletion has often quickly ensued. In this connection, Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 111), "At times, your net has been so full that it broke: human pride, creeping into its meshes, extended it beyond safe expansion; then, losing hold of divine Love, you lost your fishes, and possibly blamed others more than yourself." Having absolute faith in God, understanding Him as the only true substance, and steadfastly following our spiritual vision is casting our nets on the right side. When we are faithfully doing this, we need not be concerned about safely drawing them in with fruitage, for this will inevitably follow. Farther on in the above-quoted reference, Mrs. Eddy says, "Nothing is lost that God gives: had He filled the net, it would not have broken."

Analyzing any problem confronting us, we invariably find lack of faith in God to be the barrier to its solution. The gaining of the true understanding of God and of man's relation to Him is one of the first requisites in the solving of any problem. This understanding may be obtained through the teachings of Christian Science. As one becomes conscious of God's infinite power, presence, and goodness, and of man's inseparability from Him, one is laying the foundation for the destruction of any belief opposed to God.

It is very faith-inspiring to understand and realize that all God's promises in the Bible are simply revelations of His laws. For instance, the Psalmist says of Him, "No good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly." The law of God rewards righteous living with abundant good, and the Psalmist, praising God, acclaims this law. As we study the various beautiful promises through the light of Christian Science, we find therein a law of God applicable to any situation with which we may be confronted. The reassuring Biblical promises rest on the actual, unfailing law of God, ever present, always operating, and fully able to enforce itself. Understanding and proving this truth brings abiding, unwavering faith in God, which removes mountains of doubt, fear, lack, sickness, and sin.

What joy and peace is ours when we gain even a measure of that faith in God which enables us to rest in the assurance that He is our life, health, supply—our all! No words can express the peace which accompanies such a realization of His allness. It is only when we are holding on to materiality that our faith is weak. Faith in God, good, is a natural result of our having surrendered all to Him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Stage Entrance

IN SPITE of my endless preoccupation with the stage, I was quite certain that my father would never consent to my entering upon acting as a career; yet the more I thought of it the more I loathed the prospect of becoming a doctor. . . .

A family council was held to decide my future, which for a long time hung in the balance. My mother's strenuous advocacy at last won the day, and my father gracefully admitted that perhaps the stage was the only possible profession for the ignoramus he had for a son. His final words on the matter are worth recording: "All right! Let him go on the stage," he said, "but I hope he won't be turning up here for week-ends with Marie Lloyd!"

Application was made for me to enter the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, then referred to as Tree's School. A date was arranged for my entrance test, which consisted of reciting King Richard the Second's speech, beginning: "Alack, why am I sent for to a king?" . . .

It was with a trembling at the knees that I found my way to the Academy in Gower Street the next morning. I learnt that my examiners were to be Beerbohm Tree and Violet Vanbrugh. This so thrilled me that I forgot my nervousness. I was ushered into their presence. As King Richard's words came pouring out of my mouth I ignored Douglas Phelps and became inspired by the great Mrs. Baker. Half-way through, a telephone bell in the room rang. Tree waved his arm at me and discussed affairs of state with his manager at His Majesty's Theater. For a moment I felt that I was intimately involved in his colossal affairs. The receiver was replaced and I finished my speech. Although Tree seemed unmoved, I felt that I had done well. I left the presence dazed, but with a subconscious conviction that Tree would want me for a leading part in the production which I had heard him discussing.

Sitting in the hotel that evening, I received a telegram which stated that I had satisfied the requirements of the examiners. I spent the rest of the evening in a theatre, high among the "gods." I felt like one myself. The next morning I returned home, and the following week was occupied in alternately packing and boasting to all my friends who had assisted in the productions of the "Merchant" and "Hamlet" of how I had been hobnobbing in London with Tree and Violet Vanbrugh.—CEDRIC HARDWICKE, in "Let's Pretend: Recollections and Reflections of a Lucky Actor." (London: Grayson.)

Rendületlen Hit

Az az oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk forditása

AZ ISTENBE vetett rendületlen hit az ember legértékesebb tulajdona, melyre szellemi értelem útján tehet szert. Ez az értelem viszont a Biblia és a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tankönyve, Mary Baker Eddynek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" cimü müve szorgalmas tanulmányozásának eredménye. Nagy szükségünk van az ilyen Istenbe vetett, bizonyitékon és értelmen alapúló hitre, mert ennek segélyével minden igaz és jó óhajunkat teljesithetjük.

Rövid idővel ezelőtt e sorok irója egy gyönyörü festmény előtt állt, mely Jézus tanitványait a galileai tengeren kis halász hajójukban ábrázolta. A fogástól nehéz hálójukat húzták be épen nagy erőfeszitéssel, és a kis hajó erősen dült azon az oldalon, ahol dolgoztak. Amint az iró ezt a képet nézte, az igazi hit szépségének és gyümölcseinek ihletett látomása árasztotta el öntudatát.

Mikor egy bizonyos alkalommal Jézus azt kérdezte tanitványaitól, „Fiaim! Van-e valami ennivalótok," „Nem"-mel válaszoltak. Napjainkban sokan kénytelenek erre az ósrégi kérdésre ugyanigy felelni. Kéznél volt akkor a tökéletes segédeszköz, és elegendőnek bizonyult a tanitványok minden szükségének kielégitéséhez. Ugyanaz a segitség ma is kéznél van; rendelkezésére áll mindenkinek, aki engedelmesen és hüségesen alkalmazza. Mikor Jézus azt mondta a tanitványoknak, hogy „Vessétek a hálót a hajónak jobb oldala felöl, és találtok," azonnal szót fogadtak; mert úgy olvassuk, hogy „Oda veték azért, és kivonni már nem birták azt a halaknak sokasága miatt."

A Krisztus ma is velünk van, és int minket, hogy hálónkat a hajó jobb oldala felöl vessük, hogy a mi szükségeink is bőségesen el lehessenek látva. Az egyik legfontosabb dolog, melyet ebből a szép epizódból tanulhatunk, az, hogy hogyan kell helyesen dolgoznunk, hogy jutalmúl bőséges eredményekben lehessen részünk. Hálónknak a hajó jobb oldala felöli vetése azt jelenti, hogy felszabadítjuk magunkat azon hiedelemtől, hogy az anyag lényeg, hogy lényeg emberi akarat útján szerezhető, vagy hogy mi, saját magunk erejével, valamit teremthetünk.

Azon szempontból dolgozva, hogy a lényeg anyagi dolog, sokan töltötték meg emberi tárházukat; de azok gyakran gyorsan ki is ürültek. Erre vonatkozólag Mrs. Eddy ezt irta „Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) 111-ik oldalán: „Néha hálótok annyira tele volt, hogy elszakadt; emberi büszkeség lopódzott be fonalaiba és a biztos kiterjedés határain túl tágitotta ki; mikor is, mert az isteni Szeretet kezét elengedtétek, elvesztettétek halaitokat, s ezért esetleg inkább másokat okoltatok, mint önmagatokat." Ha abszolút bizalmunk van Istenben, ha értjük hogy Ő az egyetlen igazi lényeg, s ha ezen szellemi látomást állhatatosan követjük, akkor hálónkat tényleg a hajó jobb oldaláról vetjük. Ha ezt hüségesen megtesszük, nem kell azon aggódnunk vajjon a hálót egészben fogjuk-e bevonni, a fogással együtt, mert az mindég sikerülni fog. A fentebb idézett helyen Mrs. Eddy ezt is irja: „Semmi sem vész el amit Isten ad: ha Ő töltötte volna be a hálót, nem szakadt volna el."

Ha a velünk szemben álló problémák bármelyikét elemezzük, kivétel nélkül azt fogjuk találni, hogy a megoldás akadálya az Istenbe vetett hit hiánya. Bármely probléma megoldásának egyik első kelléke Istennek és az ember és Isten közötti viszonynak helyes megértése. Ez az ismeret a Krisztusi Tudomány tanitásaiból nyerhető. Amint Isten végtelen hatalmát, jelenlétét, jóságát, és az embernek Istentől való elválaszthatatlan voltát megismerjük, ezen ismeretünkkel megvetjük az Istennel ellentétben álló bármely hiedelem elpusztitásának alapját.

Hittel ihlet annak megértése és meggondolása, hogy Istennek a Bibliában foglalt minden igérete tényleg az Ő törvényeinek megnyilatkozása. Például a Zsoltáros azt mondja Róla, hogy „Nem vonja meg a jót azoktól, a kik ártatlanül élnek." Az Isten törvénye bőséges jóval jutalmazza meg a tisztat, erkölcsös életet, és a Zsoltáros, Istent dicsérve, ezt a törvényt hirdeti. Amint a különféle gyönyörü igéreteket a Krisztusi Tudomány értelmében tanulmányozzuk, az Istennek egy minden lehetséges helyzetre illő törvényét fogjuk bennük találni. A Biblia bátoritó igéretei Istennek tényleges, örökkévaló törvényén alapúlnak, mely mindég jelen van, mely mindég működik, és melynek teljhatalma van arra, hogy magát érvényre juttassa. Ezen igazságnak megértése és bebizonyitása Istenbe vetett maradandó és állhatatos hitet hoz magával, mely eltávolitja a kétség, félelem, hiány, betegség és bün tömegeit.

Milyen boldogságban és békében van részünk mikor magunkévá tesszük, ha szerény mértékben is, azt az Istenbe vetett hitet, mely annak tudatában nyugtat meg minket, hogy Ő a mi életünk, egészségünk, készleteink forrása—mindenünk! Szavak nem irhatják le azt a békét, melyet az Ő mindenségének ily fajta megértése hoz magával. Csak akkor gyönge a hitünk, mikor az anyagisághoz ragaszkodunk. Az Istenbe, a jóba, vetett hit természetes következmény lesz, ha minden hamis hiedelmet leteszünk Isten előtt.

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Stock Market Pursues Steady, Quiet Pace With Metals Leading

Traders Cautious And Small Price Gains Registered

Improvement in Steel and Farm Issues — Bethlehem in Demand

By Forrest Price

Stocks stepped gingerly along today.

They did not make much headway except in spots.

Trading was only moderately active.

Total business for the day amounted to about 750,000 shares.

The metals again were in the forefront.

Here and there among the steels were some marked gains.

Otis Steel prior preferred showed its heels to the rest of the group by advancing more than 11 points at one time.

There were some price recessions from the tops but the general tone held firm.

Howe Sound, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, and Homestake rose from a point to more than 3 points. Cerro de Pasco got up about 1½ and then eased off.

Colorado Fuel preferred moved forward 3 points at one time. Pressed Steel Car preferred had a similar gain. Jones & Laughlin, Midland Steel preferred, U. S. Steel preferred, Baldwin and Bethlehem preferred had substantial advances.

Hopes that dividend accumulations on U. S. Steel preferred and Bethlehem might be reduced soon may have had something to do with the demand for these issues.

The farm implement shares came into the limelight again. Deere, International Agricultural prior preferred and Minneapolis-Moline preferred were in good request. The last named rose nearly 5 points.

Associated Dry Goods first preferred rose more than 4 points.

Although trading in the bond market was not active prices, ruled firm with fractionally higher prices for some of the secondary rails. U. S. Governments were quiet.

Cotton prices declined when it was learned that no gold clause decision would be rendered today by the Supreme Court. Later it had a fairly good rally. Wheat at Chicago followed the same course and for the same reason, but partly recovered later.

Favorable aspects outweigh the unfavorable in business. In fact improvement has been so steady and persistent that fears as to the Supreme Court decision on the gold clause were largely dissipated last week. And even the rather precarious position of the utility companies is causing less concern than formerly.

One of the outstanding developments on the constructive side of the picture is a big gain in steel production. One authority places output at 50 per cent of capacity, and another, the magazine Steel, at 51 per cent. This magazine intimates that production may be close to its peak, but even so the steel companies are now in position to make money.

The stronger financial position of the steel companies will enable them not only to pay dividends, or increase them, but put them in position to do a lot of replacement work, and that means increased industrial activity and greater employment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—With all speculative eyes turned on the Supreme Court, waiting for the gold clause decision, which it was announced in Washington would not be forthcoming today, most financial markets today did little more than stand at attention.

The majority of stock traders showed little inclination to jump in either direction. The result was that, while a number of specialties and preferred issues continued to move up on small volume, the general run of equities seemed content to hold in a narrow groove.

The preferred shares of U. S. Steel and Bethlehem got up around 2 to 3 points each, while the common issues of both companies, together with those of Republic and Otis, were hesitant.

Some Good Gains

Pressed Steel Car preferred pushed up 3. Caterpillar Tractor was up a small fraction, and Mullins manufacturing preferred advanced about 2, both to new highs for the last year or more.

International Harvester, Case and Deere found followings for gains of fractions to around a point. U. S. Smelting gained a point, and Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco and American Smelting firmed.

American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, Santa Fe and N. Y. Central were about unchanged to a trifle better.

No surprise was shown in the financial sector that the highest court did not hand down its gold ruling today. The concensus was that the decision would not be announced until the jurists convene again on Feb. 4, after their recess.

Bond Prices Firm

Values in the bond market showed a fairly general tendency to work higher under limited trading. Secondary rails were favored by trader.

United States Governments were quiet, although such loans as called Liberty Fourth 4¼s, and the guaranteed obligations accounted for a sizeable turnover. The list as a whole appeared to be under some restraint in view of a possible ruling by the Supreme Court today in the gold clause cases.

Liberty First 4¼s moved up 10-32d of a point and the rest of the groups showed a slightly irregular spread with some gains of 2-32d to 4-32d and a few losses of 1-32d to 2-32d.

Fractionally higher prices were paid for Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950 at 26; American & Foreign Power 5s at 57, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 57¼, Detroit Edison 4½s at 108¾, Erie 5s at 72½, International Telephone 5s at 67½, New York Central 5s at 67¾, Nickel Plate 4½s at 64, Phillips Petroleum 5½s at 102¼ and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s at 95½.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.21	Last Jan.19
11⅞	6		Adams Express	700	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
85	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	...	...	...	...	...
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	50	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	...
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	200	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	700	9⅛	8½	9⅛	...
8	5¼	3	Air Reduction	100	7	7	7	7
3⅜	1⅜		Airway Elec App	200	113	111½	113	112
23⅞	16⅝	.60e	Alaska-Juneau	200	17⅜	13¾	13¾	17⅛
8¼	1½	h	Allegheny Corp	3200	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	500	15⅝	15	15⅝	17⅝
130	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	500	135½	134¾	135	134¾
23⅜	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	100	124¼	124¼	124¼	...
20⅛	11½	.25e	Alpha Port Cem	1600	17	16½	16⅞	16⅝
45	25	2g	Amal Leather pf	100	19	19	19	18½
58⅝	39	2	Ameranda	100	31	31	31	...
98	28¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	600	53½	53¼	53¼	53½
25¼	11⅛		Am Bank Note	400	55¼	53¼	55¼	55½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Not pf	500	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝
72⅞	46⅛		Am Crys Sug pf	860	48½	47¾	47⅞	48
114⅜	90¼	4g	Am Can	150	60½	59	60½	60½
152½	126½	7	Am Can pf	1200	114¾	112½	113¾	113¾
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	100	155	155	155	153¼
56½	32		Am Car & F pf	400	19¼	18¾	19	19¼
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	200	42	41½	41½	41
10½	4		Am Encaustic T	600	29¾	28½	29¾	29¾
13¾	4⅛		Am European	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2¾
30	11¾		Am & For Pow	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	...
22⅝	10½	1	Am & For Pow pf	800	4¾	4¼	4⅜	...
42¼	17¾		Am Hawaiian	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	3		Am Hide & L pf	300	23½	23	23½	...
45¼	25¼	6	Am Ice	2400	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾
11	9¾		Am Ice pf	...	...	...	...	...
1½	⅞	h	Am International	700	34¾	33	34¾	33¾
10	3¼		Am La France	300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	...
18	14½		Am La Fr pf	100	15⅜	15	15⅜	...
27⅝	12¼		Am Locomotive	170	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
12¼	3		Am Metal	500	19¼	18½	19	19
29⅞	11½	1½	Am Power & Lt	300	15¼	14⅞	15¼	15
17⅜	10		Am P&L 6% pf	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
28¼	13½		Am Radiator	400	12¼	12¼	13¼	13½
67	47	4	Am Rolling Mill	2800	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¼
73⅝	21⅝		Am Safety Razor	4200	23	22¼	22½	22¾
51¼	30⅛		Am Seating	600	72½	71¼	72½	71
125	100	7	Am Smelt & Ref	900	51½	51¼	51⅝	5
109	91¾	3g	Am Smelt & R pf	1500	36⅞	35¾	36⅜	35⅝
26¼	10¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	125	125	125	...
92	59⅞	2	Am Steel Fdries	400	110	110	110	...
72	46	2	Am Steel F pf	1200	18	17½	17¾	17¾
129½	103½	7	Am Sugar Ref	50	91	91	91	91
153½	100½	9	Am Sug Ref pf	200	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¼
13	3		Am Tel & Tel	100	129½	129½	129½	129¼
28¾	7¾		Ab Type Fdrs (h)	2200	105½	105	105	105
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Typ F pf (h)	4200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
83¾	36		Am Wat W & E	110	18	16¼	16¼	18½
4¼	1		Am Woolen pf	500	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
17½	2⅞		Am Writ Pap (h)	200	42	42	42	...
9	3		Am Wr P pf (h)	400	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅝
17¼	10		Am Zinc Lead&S	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
17⅞	9¼		Anaconda Cop	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	...
39⅞	26¼		Anaconda Wire	3200	11⅜	11	11⅜	11⅜
103	76¼	7	Archer Daniels	100	17	17	17	...
63¾	31½		Armour Del	300	37⅞	37¾	37¾	38
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill	200	100½	99⅞	99⅞	100
85	54		Armour Ill pf	2900	53½	53¼	53¼	51½
83⅜	3		Armour Ill pf	400	67½	67½	67½	67¼
18¼	7¼		Arnold Constable	500	96¾	95	96¾	...
92	46		Asso Dry Goods	700	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
73¾	45½	3g	Asso Dry G pf	300	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
54¼	24½	2b	Atchison T&SF	400	93¼	92	93	89
35¼	21½		Atl Coast Line	2100	58¾	49½	49⅞	50⅛
55½	35¼	2	Atl Refining	800	32	31⅝	31⅝	32
107	83	6	Atlas Powder	500	24½	24	24	24
57¾	16½		Atlas Powder pf	500	40	40	40	40
16⅜	7		Auburn Auto	10	108	108	108	...
10¾	3¾		Austin Nichols	200	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	25¾
			Aviation Corp Del	1500	5¼	5	5	5⅛

—B—

16	4½		Baldwin Loco	1800	6⅛	5⅞	6	5¾
34½	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	400	26¾	25	26¼	25
37⅜	15¾		Balt & Ohio	500	13¼	12½	12¾	13
46⅛	35½	2½	Balt & Ohio pf	200	16¼	16	16¼	15⅝
3⅛	2¼		Bangor & Aroos	200	39½	39¼	39¼	40
38½	26⅛		Barker Bros	100	5	5	5	...
10	5¼		Barker Bros pf	100	37½	36½	37	36
19¾	10¼		Barnsdall A	500	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
101	55	7	Beatrice Cream	500	117	117	117	117
15¼	8⅞	.50e	Beatrice Cr pf	200	100½	100½	100½	100½
23⅞	9¾		Belding Hem	400	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
40	26	2	Bendix Aviation	400	16⅛	15¾	16	15⅝
49½	34½		Best & Co	400	39½	39	39½	40
152½	90¼		Bethlehem Steel	4100	32¾	31⅝	32¼	34⅜
21	13¼	1e	Bigelow Sanford	900	76¾	75¼	76¾	74¾
26	17	.40	Blaw Knox	700	13¼	12½	12¾	12¾
56¼	28		Bloomingdale	20	23¼	22½	22½	22¾
11¼	6¾		Blumenthal pf	10	39¼	39¼	39¼	38¾
68¾	41½	3	Boeing Airplane	200	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅝
28¾	17¾	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br.	200	55½	55½	55½	55
38	16⅛	1f	Borden	600	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	24⅝
28¾	12	2	Borg Warner	1800	30½	30	30¼	30¼
27½	14	2	Briggs Mfg	3900	27½	27	27⅜	27¼
44⅞	28¼	1½e	Briggs & Strat	200	24	23¾	24	...
42¼	17¾		Brooklyn Man T	1800	40	39¼	39¼	39¾
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Queens	100	3	3	3	...
10⅞	4		Brooklyn Un Gas	400	49¾	48¾	49¾	48½
9⅜	3½		Brunswick Balke	200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
14½	6		Bucyrus Erie	200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7¾	3		Bucyrus E cv pf	1000	18	17½	17¾	17¾
44	16		Budd Mfg	400	12¼	12	12¼	12
5⅜	2		Budd Mfg pf	300	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛
15½	5⅞		Budd Wheel	100	29¾	29½	29½	30
19⅜	10½	.40	Bullard	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
9	3¼		Burroughs Add	500	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
9½	2¾		Bush Term (h)	500	14¾	14¼	14¾	...
21	5⅛		Bush Term debh) (	200	3½	2⅝	3	2½
4¾	1½		Bush T Bldg pf ct	900	9	9	9½	7½
4¾	1⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	340	22½	17½	22½	17½
32¾	13¾		Butterick (h)	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	...
67⅞	40		Byers	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
			Byers pf	400	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝
				10	64	64	64	...

—C—

1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅜	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	...
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
11¼	10⅞		Canadian Pacific	600	13½	13¼	13⅜	13½
86¾	35		Case Thresh	4000	57½	56¼	56½	56⅜
93	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	100	96	95½	96	...
38¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	4500	40m	39¾	39¾	39¼
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	600	32½	31⅞	32⅜	32⅜
5⅞	1⅜		Celotex Co (h)	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
44½	30¼	2	Celotex Co pf (h)	180	23¾	22¾	22⅞	22¾
7¾	3¼		Cerro de Pasco	800	42⅞	41⅛	42	41⅜
35	17½		Certain-Teed	400	6⅛	6	6	...
48⅞	34	1½	Certain-Teed pf	50	31	29¾	31	30
48⅝	39½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	300	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40½
51⅝	1⅛		Ches & Ohio	1800	43⅞	43¼	43¾	43½
8½	2		Chi & Gt West	300	2	2	2	...
13¼	3½		Chi Mil & St P	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	...
18	3½		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	4¼	4	4¼	...
28	6¾		Chi & N western	1800	5½	5	5¼	5½
9⅞	3¾		Chi & N west pf	600	10	9½	9½	9¾
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu Tool	1100	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
8	2		Chi Pneu T pf	2900	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
95½	23⅝	2½f	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	300	24¾	24½	24¾	24½
30½	19¼	2	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
60⅜	29¼	1	Chickasha Cot O	500	27	26¾	27	27
24⅜	17¼	2	Chrysler	4000	39⅛	38¼	39⅛	38¾
92½	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	600	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝
2¼	½		City Ice & F pf	20	90	90	90	...
1¼	⅜		City Stores	6000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
5⅜	2¼		City Stores vtc (h)	1000	¾	¾	¾	...
45	24⅞	1	City Stores A (h)	300	4	4	4	...
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Cluett Peabody	200	27	27	27	...
102½	68½	6	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17½
28½	10		Colg-Palm-P pf	300	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½
94	74	7	Collins & Aikman	200	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
8¾	3⅜		Collins & A pf	200	14	13⅞	13⅞	...
32	10½		Colo F & Ir (h)	5000	8½	8	8	8
23½	16⅜		Colo Fuel pf (h)	180	28½	28½	28½	28½
19¼	6⅝		Colo & Southern	10	18	18	18	18
78¾	52	6	Columbia Gas	1700	7	6⅞	7	6¾
71	41	5	Columbia G pf A	300	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
77¼	58	3.40	Columbia G pf B	50	50	50	50	...
40¾	18¾	2	Columbian Carb	200	70	69¾	69¾	69½
53	38		Comm Credit	1500	42⅛	42	42⅛	42
61	35¾	2f	Comm Cred A	600	58⅛	54⅞	54⅞	...
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Inv Tr	1000	59¼	59	59	59
1	⅛		Comm Solvents	2000	22⅜	21¾	22⅛	22½
52¾	21⅛	1.60	Comwlth & So	1000	33½	33¼	33½	33¼
35⅜	22	1.60	Comwlth &S 6pf	1100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6¼	1⅝		Congoleum Nairn	800	33½	33¼	33½	33¼
20⅜	10⅜		Consol Film Ind	1000	33⅜	33¼	33½	33¼
47⅜	18½	2m	Consol Film I pf	4500	7	6¾	6¾	7
95	71	5	Consol Gas	4300	21⅜	21	21¼	21¼
43¾	11⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	4200	20¼	20	20	19⅝
14¼	7¼	.42e	Consol Laundries	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
13⅜	6¼		Consol Oil	300	2	2	2	...
13⅜	6¼		Consol Textile	1000	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
5⅜	3¼		Container A	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
14⅜	5⅛		Container B	3500	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	13
23⅜	7		Cont Baking A	300	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Baking B	200	6	6	6	...
26⅛	23⅜	1.20f	Cont Can	300	1	1	1	...
23⅜	3¾		Cont Insurance	3000	64⅞	64¼	64¾	64½
22¾	15⅜	.50e	Cont Motors	500	13½	13½	13½	13½
51	40½	3	Cont Oil	1100	18¾	17¾	18	17⅞
69¼	55½	3	Corn Exchange	200	58⅜	57¾	58	57⅞
150½	135	7	Corn Products	800	63⅝	63¼	63½	63¼
97	53⅝		Corn Prod pf	1000	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾
36¼	28	2f	Cream of Wheat	100	36½	36¼	36½	36¼
17½	8		Crosley Radio	600	14⅝	14	14	13½
8⅝	3⅜		Crown Cork & E	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
93⅜	17⅛		Crown Zellerbach	600	5	5	5	...
38¾	23		Crucible Steel	500	33¾	33¼	33¾	...
65	20¼		Cuban Am Sug	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
52¾	37	2½	Cuban Am S pf	200	6¼	6	6	5¾
23⅞	13½		Cudahy Packing	100	44¾	44¼	45	44½
95¾	43¾	7	Curtis Publishg	400	21	20½	21	20½
5¼	2¼		Curtis Pub pf	500	97¾	97½	97¾	97
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	600	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
21½	11		Curtiss-Wright A	400	8¾	8⅝	8¾	...
			Cutler Hammer	200	19¾	19¼	19¾	19½

—D—

8⅛	6		Davega St	400	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
34½	10¼		Deere & Co	4900	29¾	28¾	29	28¾
19¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	30	30	30	29
73½	35		Del & Hudson	300	39¾	38½	38½	39
13¾	14		Del-Lack & W	1700	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾
55¼	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	75½	75½	75½	75¼
117	99	7	Devoe & Ray A	100	47½	47½	47½	47¾
28½	21	1	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	117	117	117	117
28½	22	2f	Diamond Match	1200	28	27¼	27⅞	...
22	11	1.20	Dome Mines	800	36⅞	34¼	36¼	36½
28½	19¼		Dominion Stores	200	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11½
103⅝	80	2.60	Douglas A	2000	23¾	22¾	23	...
126½	115	6	du Pont de Nem	200	96	94⅜	95	95½
107	90	5	du Pont de	200	127¼	127¼	127¼	128½
			Duquesne Lt pf	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	107

—E—

12¾	4⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	1100	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7¼
116½	79	4f	Eastman Kodak	600	114⅝	114	114½	...
22½	12¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1200	18¼	18	18⅛	18
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	1400	26½	25¾	26	25¾
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	108	108	108	108
7½	3		Elec Boat	600	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
9⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	500	7½	7½	7½	7½
52	34	2.25	Elec Pow & Lt	700	23¼	23	23¼	23
17⅜	9¾		Elec Sto Battery	400	48	47½	47½	...
63	45	3	Elk Horn Coal (h)	100	5⅜	5	5⅜	...
10⅜	5		Endicott Johnson	200	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	...
24⅞	9¾		Equitable Off Bld	100	8	8	8	...
28¼	14¾		Erie RR	100	11⅜	11¼	11¾	11½
14⅜	7	.80	Erie RR ipf	100	15	15	15	14⅜
27¼	9	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	11¼	11¼	11½	11¾
			Evans Products	200	20½	20½	20½	20⅛

—F—

2⅞	1		Fairbanks Co	310	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
12⅞	3¾		Fairbanks pf	130	9¼	8¾	8¾	9
33½	23¾	1.20f	Fairbanks Morse	400	19½	19¼	19½	19
28¼	13¼	.40	Fidelity Phe F In	100	33	33	33	33
92¾	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	900	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	17
69¼	53	2½	First Nat Stores	200	93	92¾	92⅞	50
25	15	1	Florsheims Shoe A	300	51¼	50½	51¼	...
				100	22½	22½	23½	...

—G—

4⅝	1⅛		Gabriel Snub A	200	2	2	2	2
43⅝	30	1¾	Gen Am Trans	700	37	36¾	37	36¾
14⅜	6½	.65e	Gen Baking	1200	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	100	118	117½	118	...
10⅛	5		Gen Bronze	200	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
6⅛	2¼		Gen Cable	400	3½	3¼	3½	...
33	14½	.60	Gen Cable pf	400	31½	31	31½	32
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
12¾	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	10700	23½	22¾	23¼	23⅛
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	200	11	11	11	11
13¾	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	600	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	34
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
42	24⅜	1	Gen oMtors	400	61⅝	61½	61⅝	61⅜
109	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	7800	32⅛	31⅝	32	32
6⅜	3¼		Gen Out Ad	100	110	110	110	110½
25½	10½	.60f	Gen Print Ink	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
96	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	100	21	21	21	21
4⅝	2		Gen Pub Service	50	96	95	95	...
48¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	600	2	2	2	...
23⅜	10		Gen Realty	200	27	27	27	...
48½	19¾		Gen Refractories	400	11½	11½	11½	11½
74⅞	47	5	Gen Refract ct	1900	18½	18¼	18⅜	18
8⅜	4		Gillette Saf Raz	50	29	28½	28½	29
72	47	5	Gillette S R pf	1200	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
6¾	2⅝		Gimbel Bros	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
30	16¼		Gimbel Bros pf	200	37⅝	35¼	37⅝	37⅝
19	13⅝	1f	Glidden	400	35¼	34¾	35¼	35⅛
83	7		Glidden ppf	900	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	...
107⅝	39⅝	.80	Gobel (Adolf)	100	106	106	106	106
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	1100	4	3¾	4	...
18	8		Goodrich	1800	16½	16⅛	16½	16½
43⅜	35½		Goodrich pf	500	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10¾
41¾	19		Goodyear	500	50	50	50	50
86⅛	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	2900	23¾	23	23½	22
113¾	3		Gotham Silk Hos	200	90¼	90	90	90½
3	1½		Graham Paige	700	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
40	23		Gra nby	400	25⅜	25	25⅜	25⅜
40⅝	28	3	Grand Un pf	200	6¾	6⅝	6¾	...
32½	12¼	1	Grant (WT)	200	27½	26⅞

Commerce and Finance

Steel Production Highest in Months at 50 Per Cent Capacity

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Advance to 50 P. C. Capacity in Week

Increase of Five Points—Motor Industry Buys 20 P. C. of Total Output

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The steel makers who have been subdued for so long under the problems and difficulties of the depression are becoming more like their old-time selves.

Many of them have recently expressed genuine satisfaction with the turn that the industry has taken, now that the average pace for the industry is 50 per cent of capacity, compared with about 45 in the previous week.

The improvement in steel has been of the most sound and steady nature, and with practically no setbacks since the low point of September, the average operations for that month having been 22¾ per cent of capacity.

Increase in Demand

Moreover, the increase in pace reflects actual demand improvement. A year ago the increased rate had been inspired by two factors, one of which was a certainty and the other a possibility. The certainty was higher prices which had been filed with the code authority, the American Iron and Steel Institute, to apply to third-quarter business. The possibility was the steel strike which never developed.

Today there are no prospects of higher prices. The increased volume of business has satisfied steel makers as regards profits. Again, of course, there are hints of a possible steel strike, but it does not seem as likely as a year ago.

Deliveries of steel to consumers are going rapidly into consumption. Certain makers of automobile steel are rationing their customers as they cannot fill all orders as soon as might be desired.

Lest the steel picture may appear to be too good, it is fitting to mention two little drawbacks of the past week. The first is the falling off of sales by the several steel jobbers in the New York metropolitan district, which embraces northern New Jersey.

During the first 10 days of January sales were apparently unprecedentedly good, but during the last week there has been a reaction. Again iron and steel scrap prices in the Pittsburgh district have turned a bit softer, a natural reaction after the steady rise since early fall. In other words the scrap dealers have allowed their price ideas to get a little ahead of buyers' sizing up of values. Purchasing of scrap by dealers has been heavier than takings by the mills.

Pace Varies in Districts

There is still a considerable lack of balance as regards operations over the country. Whereas the eastern Pennsylvania district is gaited at 26 per cent of capacity, the Wheeling area has nearly reached 90 per cent. The most momentous gain of last week was the rise at Pittsburgh to 32 per cent of capacity from its 27 figure, due to increase in pace among the light steel mills in the area.

The automobile industry is now buying the 20 per cent of the nation's steel which is expected of it. Probably by early summer its purchasing wave will be virtually over. Steel makers count on renewed demand from the railroads, builders and other consumers to carry on when the best customer is lagging.

Pig iron follows behind the rest of the steel industry, but there is a more optmistic feeling even in iron circles. Foundrymen report that they are securing more orders for castings. In New England the makers of machine tools are particularly optimistic, though textile machinery makers there are lukewarm over prospects.

Rockefeller Jr. Holds $201,500,000 in Oil

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Jr. reports holdings in three oil companies worth $201,500,000 at the current market.

His second report to the Securities Commission was designed to clarify a previous statement.

At that time, Mr. Rockefeller said he had transferred some $48,254,540 in the shares of Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Socony Vacuum Corporation. The report today explained he had disposed of this amount of shares, leaving his total holdings, at today's quotations, worth more than $200,000,000.

Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds

Correspondence Invited

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

36 King Street West
Toronto

Telephone ELgin 4321

Toronto — Vancouver
Montreal — New York
Winnipeg — London, Eng.

Record Rayon Yarn Production in 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Jan. 21

RAYON yarn output in the United States in 1934 of 210,331,000 pounds established a new high record for all time, according to figures compiled by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. This compares with the 1933 total of 208,530,000 pounds. Exports increased to a new high of 2,500,000, while imports declined.

Of the total, viscose production increased from 76.4 per cent to 77.5 per cent of all output; acetate production from 17.3 per cent to 19.0 per cent; while production of yarn by other processes decreased from 6.3 per cent to 3.5 per cent.

Domestic consumption during 1934 aggregated 199,466,000 pounds, a reduction of 4 per cent compared with 1933 consumption of 207,409,000 pounds. Imports of rayon reached a new all-time low in 1934.

Big Strides Toward Recovery Are Made By Arizona in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Bank deposits, postal receipts, employment figures, rentals, tourist trade, department store sales, new car registrations and other indices all prove that Arizona has made great strides toward normalcy.

Y. C. White, State Superintendent of Banks, reports that the 17 banks of Arizona, with their 18 branches, gained 10 per cent in deposits in 1934. The total increase in dollars on Dec. 31, over the like date a year ago, was $8,647,675.

It was the first year since 1929 without a bank failure. One bank, at Bisbee, liquidated voluntarily and paid off its depositors 100 cents on the dollar.

Bank clearance in Phoenix, the capital city, were $305,654,932, exceeding 1933 by $87,000,000.

At Phoenix, postal receipts rose 7.7 per cent in the last year. Tucson, Prescott, Nogales, Yuma, Bisbee, Douglas and other cities scored comparable gains.

Encouraging news on the jobless situation comes from the State's most populous county, Maricopa, where the number of registered unemployed was more than cut in half, 13,288 to 6048. Number of men employed in Arizona mines gained 2531.

Norway Reports Progress in Many Lines During 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Norway looks back on 1934 with some satisfaction. There has been an expansion in industrial activity, according to Gunnar Jahn, Minister of Finance, agriculture has experienced a relatively satisfactory year, prices are a little higher, fewer ships are laid up. The national accounts for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1934-35 reveal a further improvement.

It is considered likely that two conversions will be effected in the first half of 1935. The conversions already completed have been of considerable assistance to the State. A reduction in the rate of interest on long-term loans, it is felt, will not only help the borrowers but also tend to arrest the decrease in public deposits with the banks. During the year much has been done to provide young people with work or to apprentice them to some craft or industry.

Interest Rates Cut By Australian Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Still another fall in the interest rates for new, short-term, fixed deposits has been determined by the directors of the Commonwealth Bank. The new reduction is of ½ per cent per annum on fixed deposits for three and six months; rates for deposits for 12 and 24 months remain unchanged. New rates are: Three months, 1 per cent; six months, 1½ per cent; 12 months, 2¼ per cent; 24 months, 2½ per cent.

The bank has also decided to make a reduction of ¼ per cent in the rate of interest allowed on savings bank deposits up to £500. The new rate is 2 per cent, while on deposits of more than £500 it remains at 1¾ per cent.

As in other states, the Associated Banks of Victoria decided not to follow the Commonwealth Bank in the latest interest reductions. Their chairman, Ernest O'Sullivan, said that for some years it was the practice of the Commonwealth Bank to quote a rate slightly lower than that offered by the trading banks, and decided to reinstate that position for the present.

About 14 Out of 1000 Retail Firms Fail Yearly

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—About 14 out of every 1000 retail establishments fail each year, according to an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board released today.

Studying the latest available data regarding failures of various types of retail concerns and the approximate number of such concerns in existence, the survey finds that restaurants show the highest immunity to failure.

Argentine Official on Way To U. S. to Arrange Pact

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 21 (By U. P.)—President Getukio Vargas has signed a decree appointing Finance Minister Souza Costa head of a financial mission, already en route to the United States, to negotiate and sign "treaties, accords or other understandings" with the Governments of United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain.

Barter Between Germany and U.S. Working Smoothly

Pacific Northwest Trades Salmon and Fruits for Reich Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 21—Barter with Germany, in which American exports are balanced by an equivalence of German imports, a year ago appeared to be a complicated foreign-trade problem looming ahead. Today, as far as the Pacific Northwest is concerned, it has settled into a routine, working out with relatively little complexity.

Germany is one of the best export customers the Pacific Northwest has for three of its biggest surpluses, lumber, salmon and apples. Together with France, Germany absorbs 75 per cent of the frozen salmon export amounting to approximately 4,000,000 pounds, and is a generous buyer of fruit.

Imports-Exports Dovetail

On the other hand, many of the materials which Germany exports, are those which this region would have to buy from outside, under even normal trade conditions. It has been found that fertilizer imports from Germany dovetail very well with apple exports; that wire fence for poultry enclosures fits in very well with salmon exports and that wire nails, wire rope, pipe, and chemicals supplement, in part, the export of lumber.

This trade balance has not come about all at once but has meant months of "shopping around" by German importers who have in many instances come to the Pacific Northwest to establish trade contacts. This, as described by one foreign trade official, has afforded opportunity for friendly exchange as well as commercial.

The present relative smoothness of operation is credited largely to the co-operation of local banks in handling credit deposits and exchange, goods not being bartered direct, but handled through the banks where credit deposits are made.

Banks Handle Credit

The handling of credit deposits is not new to banks of the Pacific Northwest. The Alaska trade in the early days was largely one of barter by which furs were sold through the Seattle fur exchange and the revenues turned into groceries to be taken back north. The same was true of the early Siberian trade and such exchanges are often made today with British Columbia exporters.

One of the more spectacular of the present barter arrangements between American and German merchants is the instance of feathers being exchanged for lily-of-the-valley bulbs. Feathers, a large by-product of the poultry business of the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, are shipped largely to Germany. When the present trade arrangement between the two countries was set up, one feather dealer, having shipped too heavily to Germany, had to find some commodity for exchange and hit upon the lily bulbs. Lily-of-the-valley, an inmate of nearly all gardens in older parts of the country, is a relative stranger here, and should find a good market.

Cotton Spinning At 87.1 P. C. Capacity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry is reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during December at 87.1 per cent of capacity, on a single unit basis, compared with 94 per cent during November last, and 73.5 per cent during December, 1933.

Spinning spindles in place Dec. 31 totaled 30,889,484, of which 25,057,270 were active at some time during the month, compared with 30,900,436 and 25,050,778 for November last, and 30,938,340 and 24,840,870 for December, 1933.

Active spindle hours for December totaled 6,027,205,823, or an average of 195 hours a spindle in place, compared with 6,703,255,432 and 217 for November last, and 5,095,047,829 and 165 for December, 1933.

School Savings Deposits Make Record in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21—School savings deposits, like those of several commercial banks here, have reached a new high level, according to the latest report of the Los Angeles School Savings Association.

On Sept. 30 the association had 67,350 accounts, with total deposits of $1,775,590. This is an average per account of $26.36. Both the total deposits and average balance are the highest in more than 12 years' history of the association, said Avery J. Gray, director.

The territory covered by the association includes 40 distinct communities in Los Angeles County. Three hundred schools receive the benefit of thrift instruction by the staff, and 271 parent and branch banks act as depositories.

Many Firms Aided Under 77B of Bankruptcy Act

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—During the first seven months that Section 77B of the new Bankruptcy Act has been in effect, a total of 592 concerns applied for relief under the stipulations of this act, according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Concerns which apply for relief under Section 77B, which became effective on June 7, 1934, are not considered as commercial failures and the statistics of these concerns are entirely separate from the regular commercial failure record. The number of new Bankruptcy Act cases at 592 compare with 6641 failures for the same period.

The largest number of applications was in the New York district, with Chicago and Cleveland having the next two highest totals.

Federal Policies Governing Aviation Industry Criticized

Economic Association Told Need Today Is for Regulation Under Single Government Agency—'Unfair' Air-Mail Rates Held Detrimental Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Calling for the regulation of the aviation industry under a single Federal agency, the offering of unlimited term franchises based on "good behaviour" and a fairer air mail rate structure, Professor Hampton K. Snell of the department of economics of the University of Montana, in a recent address before the Pacific Coast Economic Association conference here, criticized the drastic change in government policy and asserted that it owed the industry necessary aid for a reasonable time to enable it to become self-supporting. Professor Snell said in part:

About a year ago one could have discussed the problems and the future of air transportation with a minimum of difficulty. Now, however, the industry finds itself in great confusion and with an uncertain future.

The Chief Difficulty

The chief difficulties seem to be:

(1) Uncertain governmental policy;

(2) Unscientific, destructive and unfair air-mail rate structure, on a short-term contract basis;

(3) An uncertain competitive situation between individual lines, making for waste and duplication;

(4) Confusion of regulatory bodies;

(5) A financial position, resulting from insufficient earnings, which is rapidly approaching a crisis.

The Government has tacitly admitted that its present policies are unsatisfactory. Congress now in session can hardly sidestep the issue. The nation deliberately subsidized the aviation industry, aided it to reach a high degree of technical advancement, then drastically changed governmental policy. . . . Now we are under obligation to furnish necessary aid for a reasonable time, with the understanding that the industry is to become self-supporting as soon as possible.

Root of Problem Mail Rate

Since air mail payments have been accepted as the means of subsidizing, the base on which payment is made lies at the root of the problem. The present air mail rate schedule is on a mileage basis, restricted to a maximum of about 40 cents per mile. Some contracts are in force at a rate as low as 17½ cents per mile. This system operates regardless of pounds actually carried; a load of 2000 pounds earns the same amount as one of 200 pounds.

A more equitable rate, perhaps, can be established by using the pound mile as a base on a sliding scale to adjust between heavy mail and light mail routes. Some consideration might also be given to airplane-miles flown.

The present law stipulates, under the guise of preventing monopoly, that no company may hold more than three air mail contracts and no operator can hold two primary route contracts after March 1, 1935. Fear of monopoly seems somewhat ridiculous in a government which fostered NRA and urges railroad combination. Transportation authorities believe that the field should be limited to a few strong air systems as fundamental for best development, cheapest and best service.

Need One Federal Agency

Regulation of aviation by the Federal Government should be concentrated under one agency. During the past year the air lines have been under regulation by four agencies and threatened with three more. During the formative period of the industry a commission separate from that controlling other transportation is considered advisable by some authorities. Certificates of public convenience and necessity should be the basis for establishment of air service, and the present unsatisfactory conditions of duplicated service, obsolete equipment, and unsatisfactory wage conditions on some lines could thus be avoided.

A well established public utilities principle states that unlimited term franchises, based on "good behavior," generally provide the best service to the public. The recent air-mail contracts for short terms violate that principle and promote financial weakness and poor service.

What the aviation industry will produce in the next decade is a fascinating conjecture. For the spring of 1935, Pan American Airways has announced the beginning of an experimental transpacific service to the Orient via Hawaii. If the international rivalries and difficulties can be smoothed, transatlantic service is next, and arrangements with Canada will soon open the Alaskan route.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For the second week the impending decision of the Supreme Court on the gold clause overshadowed all other influences in Wall Street. To it was attributed the slow-down in the stock market, a large part of the strength in the government bond market, the violent upset in the foreign exchange market, and the temporary stoppage in the calling of high-grade bonds for refunding purposes.

If possible the Street is even more in doubt this week than last over the probable decision of the court. This is one of those few occasions where Wall Street simply cannot use its grapevine route to get advance information. There is no "inside dope." The best lawyers' guesses, which large financial interests have to resort to, differ hopelessly. For once all rumors are on an equal footing, for the Street feels sure of but one thing, that there is no leak from the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court Decision

Conjecture is therefore largely confined to the two questions corellary to the decision—when will it be made, and what steps will be taken if the decision is adverse to the Government?

The Street believes that the court will honor the extraordinary importance of the case by rendering a decision at the earliest possible moment. Much interest is paid to the discovery by archive searchers of an important case in 1905, that of the Northern Securities Company, when decision was handed down six days after argument started. On this basis the hope exists that decision may be announced as early as today. In this case it is thought that the full opinion will be written later and given after the court's recess, that is, early in February.

Guesses on official action if decision upholds the gold clause are polymorphus. The guess that the court would be packed passed away after Byrne's statement. The thought that a constitutional amendment would be rushed through state legislatures and conventions has some vogue. But the main guesses run along two lines. One is that the Administration will reinstate the dollar to its old gold value of $20.67 an ounce. The other is that it will pass a tax law, taxing "at the source" all the profit to be obtained by holders of gold-clause obligations and returning it to the debtors who have to pay it. Thus a debtor owing $1690 on a $1000 bond, or $84.50 on a $50 coupon, would pay the par amount of $1000 or $50 to the creditor, and the remainder to the Treasury, to receive it back immediately.

Gold Clause Guesses

It is freely admitted that either of these operations would be a subterfuge, and that there might be some further uncertainty as to whether the court would approve such action, particularly the tax program. About the only thing the Street does feel quite certain of is that something effective would be done to offset a decision sustaining the gold clause.

This conviction was probably responsible for the action of government bonds. The whole list, both of gold-clause and non-gold-clause obligations, moved steadily higher, but the spread between the two categories was trifling compared with the spread which would result if the court reinstated the gold clause and nothing was done to offset the reinstatement. Under such circumstances the price difference between the two categories would be about 69 points. The actual premium in the market at the end of last week was only about one half of one point.

Foreign Exchange Movements

On the other hand the foreign exchange market bounced sharply on the thought that the dollar might go back to 100 per cent of its historic gold parity. As the dollar rose sharply on this guess, and foreign exchanges fell corespondingly, a glittering profit appeared in buying francs cheaply, swapping them at the Banque for gold, bringing the gold back here and selling it to the Treasury at $35 an ounce. It was like buying $35 of gold abroad for $34.

But there was a joker in this apparent profit. If a New York bank engaged gold in France at a cost of $33 or $34 and shipped it here to get $35 for it, rapid developments at Washington might cause the Treasury's buying price to drop suddenly, leaving the bank with a heavy loss. Bankers cannot take such risks.

Later in the week speculators, who always have a financial answer for everything, provided the banks with a hedge. By selling future francs to the banks, they volunteered to take over the risk of a fall in gold here, and by the end of the week a heavy gold flow to these shores was again in full swing, with around $50,000,000 contracted for on the heels of the November-December movement which brought about $200,000,000 here.

Stock Market Waits

The stock market also registered deep concern during the early part of the week over the bearish possibilities, particularly for mining companies, of the gold decision. Later in the week some of the earlier loss was made up, probably on extraneous good news. But volume dried up. Saturday's trading was only 390,000 shares. Traders are afraid to take a chance until the big news is out of the way.

Meantime a growing volume of corporate re-financing, involving the paying off of gold-clause bonds, is being held up by the uncertainty; and on calls that have already been made, such as that of the $90,000,000 of bonds of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, payable Feb. 1, the turn-in of bonds is said to be falling off.

The good news, in Wall Street's eyes, which in part offsets the uncertainty, included the anticipated enlargement of the RFC's powers to buy rail bonds, to invest in mortgage bonds, and to extend the life of its loans. It also included the simplification by the SEC of registration requirements in accord with some of the protests of the Street in recent months. The Street is still enthusiastic over the business upswing which started in midautumn. There was little interest in the social security legislation once it was seen how small a budget influence it would have.

RFC Net Earnings In the Year 1934 Total $26,002,917

Jesse Jones Says 61 P. C. of All Loans Made by It Now Repaid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—A healthy financial condition with net earnings of $26,002,917 in 1934 is reported by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in formally asking Congress for authority to bolster the real estate mortgage market and help railroads to reorganize.

Jesse H. Jones, chairman, in making the report, said that since its organization in February, 1932, the corporation had made $65,175,963 in profits.

The chairman recommended Congress grant authority for the corporation to extend the time for repayments from five to 10 years, so that, he said, money which otherwise would be paid the Government might be used to aid recovery.

Plans for Extension

The RFC expires on Jan. 31 but the Administration already has planned its extension for two more years.

"With bank repair approximately completed," the report said, "the objects which we believe still need especial assistance by the RFC are:

"(1) A continuation of commodity loans through the Commodity Credit Corporation;

"(2) Nation-wide assistance to real estate morfgages;

"(3) Assistance to railroads on a secured basis;

"(4) Industrial loans for modernization and replacement of plant and equipment, including in some instances composition of debts on a basis that will enable the borrower to continue operations."

The RFC said 61 per cent of all loans made by it had been repaid, including those to 914 banks which closed after getting the cash.

"We think," Mr. Jones said, "we can be of very real nationwide assistance by helping to promote and revive a market for real estate mortgages not necessarily eligible through the farm credit or home owners' lending agencies and by co-operating with these agencies and with the Federal Housing Administration as well as public works in construction projects—all on a sound basis."

Mr. Jones disclosed the smallest loan RFC authorized was for $500 and the largest $174,609,000, to the defunct First National Bank of Detroit for liquidation purposes.

The corporation has authorized 20,316 loans to 10,589 separate borrowers and of the 61 per cent repayments, Mr. Jones said that "while repayments are gratifying, indicating the great strength of our country and in large measure the degree of recovery attained, they evidence continued liquidation not necessarily helpful to recovery."

Financial Table Issued

For the first time, the corporation this year issued a financial table showing its activities under the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations.

It showed that during the former period, loans totaling $2,197,721,094 were authorized and $589,715,474 allocated to government agencies and for relief with disbursements of $1,730,527,230 on loans and $296,537,000 to government agencies for relief.

Since the Roosevelt Administration took charge the corporation has authorized loans totaling $4,604,003,343 and disbursed $3,128,334,550 to borrowers and allocated $1,573,273,017 to government agencies and relief and disbursed $1,692,674,437.

Farm Bankruptcies Fall Off 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, farm bankruptcies decreased 20 per cent, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The total number in the year was 4716, as compared with 5917 in 1933, and with 4849 in 1932.

Largest relative declines were in East, North, Central and Pacific areas, where the 1934 totals were 32 and 35 per cent less than in 1933.

1934 Electric Output 30.9 P. C. of Capacity

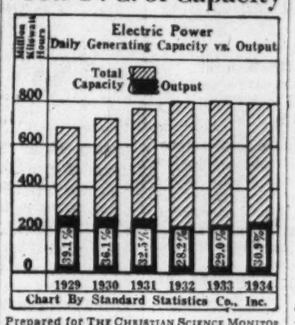

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELECTRIC generating capacity and the per cent of capacity delivered is traced over the last six years. Although the average daily output for 1934 was only 30.9 per cent of generating capacity, this average is based on a 24-hour day.

Large capacity is necessary during peak load periods, but is partly idle at other times. With the current trend in the utility industry toward the limitation of expenditures, a further moderate decline in total generating capacity might develop.

With any increase in industrial activity, the percentage of output to capacity would show a relatively sharp gain.

Industrial Output Advances Sharply During December

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Industrial production advanced sharply in December, counter to the usual movement, says the monthly survey published by the National Industrial Conference Board, which reports that business conditions in December and the first half of January were further improved.

"In the major industries the pace of improvement in production was quickened in December, while additional advances were recorded in the opening weeks of this month," the conference board says.

"The upturn in automobile output was sharp and was a pivotal influence in the gains in dependent fields. Steel and iron production moved up in the past six weeks when ordinarily no improvement is seasonal. Machine tool orders advanced sharply in December, continuing the upturn since June. Textile production continued to hold its gains of recent months. Electric power output was increased to an extent more than usual for the time of the year. Bituminous coal production likewise showed a gain which was greater than seasonal in December. Building and engineering construction awards declined measurably during the month; residential contract awards likewise declined.

"Commodity prices at wholesale continued their slowly upward course begun in August. Food prices at wholesale continued to taper off, while both prices received by farmers and prices paid were unchanged during the month. The cost of living likewise showed no net change.

"Security prices advanced slightly in December and the first week of January. Common stocks moved off in the second and third weeks of January. Bonds were stronger in the last six weeks. Government issues advanced with private."

Oregon Farmers Receive Order for 2000 Tons Flax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 21—Contracts for approximately 2000 tons of flax, the product of 1000 acres, have been obtained for farmers of Oregon by William Einzig, secretary of the State Board of Control, according to an announcement received by farmers in the Willamette Valley, the region in which the material is grown.

The flax will be used by the Champagne Paper Corporation of New York City for the making of paper. At least 50 persons will be employed at some Willamette Valley point to process the flax into straw for bailing. Farmers will receive $23 a ton for the cut flax.

World Supply Of American Cotton Probably Normal

Smaller Production Next Season but Carry-Over Will Help Out

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—A normal world supply of American cotton is indicated for the 1935-36 cotton season, according to a report issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Production next season promises to be considerably below normal as a result of restriction under the Bankhead Act. However, the indications are that the world carry-over of American cotton at the end of this season will be somewhat larger than normal although considerably smaller than the very large carry-overs at the end of recent previous seasons.

The allowable production next season added to the indicated carry-over at the end of this season would result in a world supply next season about equal to the supply this season, considerably smaller than in recent previous seasons, and about equal to normal according to pre-depression standards.

"The world supply of American cotton next season, that is, 1935-36, will be approximately 20,000,000 to 21,000,000 bales if production next season is equal to the recently announced Bankhead Act quota for 1935, and producers grow an additional amount of cotton equal to their unused exemption certificates issued in 1934, and if, furthermore, the world carryover of American cotton at the end of this season is about as assumed," says the Exchange Service.

"The 1935 quota under the Bankhead Act is 10,500,000 bales of 500 pounds 'lint' or net weight, equivalent to 10,983,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, or 478 pounds net weight, as usually counted.

"Producers are holding exemption certificates issued in 1934, but unused, for approximately 700,000 bales of 478 pounds net weight. If all these certificates are used, the allowable production for 1935 would be 11,683,000 bales of 478 pounds net weight.

"A crop of 11,683,000 bales of 478 pounds net weight would be equal to about 11,575,000 running bales, including city crop.

"The size of the world carryover of American cotton at the end of this season to which the crop must be added to arrive at the world supply for next season will not be known definitely until the end of this season, that is, next July.

"The world supply of American cotton for this season is about 20,412,000 bales, and if consumption this season falls within the limits assumed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its release of Nov. 28, 1934, namely, 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales, the world carryover of American cotton on July 31, 1935, will be between 8,412,000 and 9,412,000 bales.

"Adding a crop of 11,575,000 bales to this carryover indication gives a supply for next season of 19,987,000 to 20,987,000 bales.

"The world supply of American cotton for this season was 20,412,000 bales, last season 24,466,000, two seasons ago 26,189,000, and on an average during the five seasons just prior to the beginning of the depression, that is, 1924-25 through 1928-29, 20,101,000 bales.

"If the supply next season is between 20,000,000 and 21,000,000 bales, it will be about 'normal' as judged by pre-depression standards."

A Survey of the Public Utility Situation

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Bank Leadership

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Can $4,000,000,000 Be Spent Wisely?

House Appropriations Head Urges Leaving It Wholly to President How It Shall Be Used

'Yes' By James P. Buchanan

Chairman, House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations

(Continued from Page 1)

be an incentive to seek or accept private employment.

Then there is a great argument and hullabaloo made to the effect that this money ought to be "earmarked," allocated or designated for this or that locality or kind of project. I challenge any man or set of men to bring forth an intelligent bill earmarking this money in such a way as to make it serve the purpose for which it is intended.

The object of the appropriation is to make the money available in the particular place and at the particular time it is most needed in order to relieve unemployment.

No One Can Anticipate Needs

Who can foresee just where and when such needs are going to be most pressing, and what kinds of construction are going to be best suited to alleviate the pressure? The circumstances affecting this are constantly changing, and the machinery must be flexible to meet the needs as they arise.

To plan works of permanent value as this program contemplates involves a great deal of engineering preparation. This requires months on any major undertaking. It would be fine if surveys could be made and a lot of projects laid before Congress, but even then it would take time, would call for non-expert judgment on what are essentially engineering questions and would give no assurance after it was done that the projects would be in the right places or of the right kind to relieve unemployment.

In general I am as much of an advocate of earmarking as anybody else, but when I come up against a set of facts like this, I'm ready to admit that the best and only feasible policy is for the President to have his own organization to investigate projects and labor needs together, and for us to rely on them.

Urges—Leave It to Roosevelt

For example, suppose we undertook in Congress to allocate certain sums to certain general purposes. Suppose we decided with a wave of the hand and a grandiose guess that $300,000,000 ought to be allotted for slum clearance and $500,000,000 for hydroelectric power development.

Then if it turned out that only half that amount could be advantageously used for slum clearance or power development the rest would be tied up and rendered useless at least until Congress could meet again.

If we have confidence in President Roosevelt—and the American people have demonstrated overwhelmingly that they do have confidence in him and his policies—why not put this lump sum appropriation in his hands and trust his management of it to accomplish most effectively the beneficent purposes for which it is intended?

I can see no valid reason why it should not be done and many good reasons why it should.

House Republican Leader Declares Program Should Be Submitted To People on Intended Use

'No' By Bertran H. Snell

Minority Floor Leader, United States House of Representatives

(Continued from Page 1)

United States Supreme Court has invalidated one piece of new-deal legislation on the ground that Congress had abdicated its powers so completely as to make the delegation of authority to the Executive unconstitutional.

Does not this convey a warning as to the wisdom, at least, if not the legality, of an abject surrender by Congress of its prerogatives and duties in scrutinizing public expenditures?

It is argued that an allocation and designation of this money for certain objects and works cannot be made because the administering agency must be free to apply the funds in the places and at the times they are most neded to relieve unemployment.

Danger of Political Diversion

But it should likewise be recognized that freedom to do this is also freedom to pump out federal funds at the places and times where they will best serve political purposes.

The refusal of funds for a $43,000,000 project in New York City until and unless Robert Moses, recently Republican candidate for Governor, should resign from a municipal office is fresh evidence of the Roosevelt Administration's policy of using public works as a weapon to reward its friends and punish its enemies.

There comes in 1936 a presidential campaign and election, and the expenditure of immense federal funds in doubtful states and congressional districts might easily play then an even more important part than it played in the decision of the congressional elections of last November.

By requesting a tremendous appropriation in this unusual manner the President indicates that he does not even trust the members of his own party, for they are in control of both houses of Congress.

Not Trusting to Taxpayers

Moreover, he indicates by the same action that he is not willing to trust the taxpayers with advance information as to how he intends to spend another $4,000,000,000 of their money.

Surely the Administration must have a program for the ways the money is to be employed. Otherwise how can it have arrived at the sum supposed to be necessary? Certainly before Congress appropriates any such sum it is entitled, and the people are entitled, to be furnished a fairly definite program as to the objects on which the money is to be spent.

If, on the other hand, the Administration has no definite plans for the expenditure of an additional $4,000,000,000 for so-called emergency purposes after nearly two years of planning, then it should not be granted such a sum of money.

Roosevelt Joins Hoover in Tribute To Miss Earhart

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt and former President Hoover, united at a reception here Saturday night to honor Amelia Earhart for her solo flight from Honolulu to the United States. From Mr. Roosevelt came a personal greeting.

Mr. Hoover broke his rule against public appearances and sat with Mrs. Hoover close to Miss Earhart.

Other dignitaries present included Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Standford University, and Mrs. Wilbur; Mayor William McCracken of Oakland; Ruth Comfort Mitchell, writer; Paul Mantz, tecnical advisor for the flight, and Mrs. Mantz; George Hatfield, California Lieutenant Governor, with Mrs. Hatfield.

A bracelet of California gold nuggets, bearing the likeness of a small airplane set with a diamond, was presented the flier by a women's committee which arranged the reception.

President Sends Letter Of Praise to Miss Earhart

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt congratulated Amelia Earhart on her Pacific flight, in a letter at the Oakland, Calif., celebration in her honor. He wrote:

"My Dear Miss Earhart:

"I am pleased to send you this message of congratulations. You have scored again.

"By successfully spanning the ocean stretches between Hawaii and California, following your triumphant transatlantic flight of 1928, you have shown even the 'Doubting Thomases' that aviation is a science which cannot be limited to men only.

"Because of swift advances in this science of flight, made possible by government and private enterprise, scheduled ocean transportation by air is a distinct and definite future prospect.

"The trail-blazers who opened to civilization the vast stretches of this continent of ours, who moved our boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific, were inspired and helped by women of courage and skill. From the days of these pioneers to the present era, women have marched step in step with men. And now, when air trails between our shores and those of our neighbors are being charted, you, as a woman have preserved and carried forward this precious tradition."

House Hearing Opens On Security Program

(Continued from Page 1)

any sense of responsibility on the part of children and relatives, Dr. Witte declared emphatically:

Filial Duty Is Upheld

"This bill does not contemplate that where aged can be supported by their children they shall not be so supported. It does contemplate that wherever the aged can be supported by children or relatives they shall be so supported."

Turning then against the liberal criticism that the old-age pension provisions—$30 a month—are inadequate, he pointed out that the most generous old-age provision made by any other nation of the world at present is $20 a month by Canada. In England he said the maximum is 10s. a week or, roughly, $10 a month. The pensions in France and other continental countries, he said, were lower than England. He further pointed out that pensions provided by states in most cases are much lower than $30 a month, in some cases less than $10 and in no case over $35.

All of this is most interesting to the committee which is theoretically responsible for the bill, but who were gaining their first intimate knowledge of its provisions during the process.

Rivalry Pops Up

But more interesting by far was a sharp rivalry between two of its members for the distinction of having his name attached to it—a distinction which is often equivalent to fame and even more frequently worth substantial numbers of votes at election time.

Representative David J. Lewis (D) of Maryland claims the prior right. His grounds are first that he was joint author with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill—the measure which provided the original impetus behind the present legislation. Secondly, he and Senator Wagner were the only two members of Congress consulted by the President's committee when it drafted the present measure.

Senator Wagner's rights are undisputed in the Senate. And Mr. Lewis feels that the measure should certainly go down in history as the Wagner-Lewis measure. Anxious to clinch his claims he stood next to the bill hopper in the House while the President's message was read last week, and dropped the bill in, bearing his name, the moment the clerk had stopped reading.

Doughton Proves Rival

But the chairman of the committee, Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, had his own ideas of right to fame. Mr. Lewis had gotten in ahead of him at the hopper. But Mr. Doughton proceeded to drop in a duplicate bill bearing his name. And then, due to his position as chairman of the most important committee of the House, was able to get a lower number.

The Doughton bill is now known as H. R. 4120 and the Lewis bill as H. R. 4142, which gives the Doughton bill priority on both committee and House calendars. The two bills are absolutely identical down to the last comma, with the single exception of the names. For the moment Mr. Lewis is behind, but he hasn't given up yet.

To a large extent the importance in the House of this dispute over a claim to fame indicates the general attitude toward the legislation. It is going to pass and it is going to be an important step in the history of the country. Therefore the question of who gets the credit is more controversial and more entertaining than the matter itself.

Humanity Not Blueprinted

* * *

Subsistence Homesteads Personnel Drawn From Many Varied Sources

America's New Frontier
Seventh of 10 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman

Former Chairman of a Commission Named by the Secretary of Interior to Propose Science Monitor, How the Model Subsistence Homes Experiment Compares With the Isolated Cabins of the Old Frontier Days.

A study of subsistence homesteads reveals a deep laid scheme, not at first evident, but of real significance. Instead of the "patches" of houses built by the mines, or factory type of single model there are today 20 or more homestead projects with an aggregate of 575 individual homes completed or nearly so with scarcely a single duplication.

And more than that, each group of cottages has been planned to conform to the dominant architecture of the district in which it is located. They fit beautifully into their surroundings and are no more expensive because their variations require no more materials, and often but the shifting of an ell or a porch.

No deadly monotony has been planned by the architects who are social as well as mechanical craftsmen. Their goal is to make as attractive as possible low-cost dwellings.

Has Sympathetic Personnel

Acquaintance with a majority of the personnel both in the Washington office and working on the projects directly convinces one that the subsistence homesteads projects are fundamentally human propositions. Evidences are numerous to substantiate this conviction. Managers in charge of the projects have qualified both as men of large human sympathies as well as adequate builders.

They know their "strains," their cement, their beam-loads, and types of material needed for house building, but they also understand tactful leadership and the aspirations in the hearts of homesteaders.

These men, because of the pioneering nature of their jobs, find themselves for the time being directors of homestead organizations, recreations and various forms of vocational education and trade training. They often have to take full charge of agricultural planning, medical arrangements, and homestead discipline. And until a final plan for homestead administration and government has been handed down from Washington for consideration they, with chosen committees of homesteaders, pilot these community lifeboats through many difficult situations.

Come From Many Sources

And who are they, these social engineers?

One young man approaching middle age learned to build while on a farm in central Indiana. Later he took agricultural courses at a state college. At another university he had courses in education, and then he was called to work with groups of unemployed laborers. When an offer came to him to connect himself with a federal homestead he accepted and became a secretary, but was later promoted to take full charge.

The homesteaders know him as a friendly, capable man, and glad to plan a picnic and barn dance as to lay out and oversee the installation of a complete water system.

This manager and his wife feel that, through all the gayety and work, there is offered a possibility for the development of a new method of living. He speaks of himself as a "rehabilitation engineer."

New Deal for the Farmer

Another homestead has for its directing genius a college trained man, also in agriculture, and today his slogan is "More abundant life for rural people." With this man are two others who work as a team with him. They have had experience in both educational lines and in social engineering.

One is skillful in architecture and building, which he once taught, and his work with homesteaders in erecting homes proves how much he insists upon harmonious detail and beauty in color and design. His houses, partially built of native stone, are the envy of people for miles around, both for their appearance and for their remarkable cheapness. He is developing many expert masons and carpenters from among the homesteaders, who respond eagerly, as can be shown by their handiwork.

A third member of this triumvirate is a ntive to the soil, or rather to the mountainous region, in which the homestead project is located. He was, a few years ago, a student secretary for a vigorous branch of the Y. M. C. A., and then his ambitions took him to Yale for a doctor's degree in education. He strikes one as having a passion for social justice, and is working to make of his homestead the kind of community which will develop the finer qualities of character in the homesteaders.

Help in Cultural Ways

Closely associated with a mountain homestead farther to the east are a couple of young married college-trained youths who, while waiting to take a homestead themselves, have grown absorbingly interested in all matters connected with the growing project. They have been an inspiration and continual comfort to people whose economic burdens seem at times unbearable.

These two have been recently to Denmark to study co-operative methods. While they are talking co-operation they are helping to arouse interest in a carefully worked-out plan for adult education including instrumental and choral music. They have knowledge of crafts and are helping to introduce weaving and furniture making into the homestead.

Such examples of leadership are mentioned to draw attention to the friendly and intelligent character of these experiments in a new kind of frontiersmanship which is trying to eliminate pompous and mechanical officialdom from government.

At the Home Office

Quite as encouraging is a study of the personnel of the subsistence homestead office in Washington where men and women have assembled to make plans for an ever-increasing number of homestead projects.

These government employees bear no marks of the politician, nor of the eager vote getter; neither do they seem to be bent primarily on accumulating wealth.

One of the directors has made a specialty of co-operation for many years, and he has not only become acquainted with co-operative ventures in Europe, but has lived in such communities here in the United States. There is an inspector who has taught in a university in the department of social ethics.

Have Varied Experiences

A head consultant was intrumental in organizing and in carrying through a whole system of child-feeding in stranded mining towns, and his advice was an important factor in the present homestead set-up.

In the same department is a landscape architect who for years has worked with social settlement forces and with better homes societies for enlightened living. While these men may be called idealists they are practical and filled with matters of detail. And it is noticeable how reticent they are to show plans or to talk their deepest aspirations, unless it is to be useful.

Most of them, knowing how many homesteaders are eager to get into their houses are impatient to make speed, when a governmental system seems incapable of acceleration even while some people shiver in tents and barns.

[The next article treats of forlorn children and points out how Subsistence Homesteads grew from the needs of childhood.]

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

Helena Sturtevant is exhibitor during this fortnight at the Copley Society on Commonwealth Avenue. The subjects divide between sailing craft and pictorial scenes discovered in travel.

Miss Sturtevant employs her brush fleetly and unostentatiously. She records a scene in the most dispatchful way so that the freshness of the first impression will not be lost. There are no technical ambiguities, no mannerisms. It is straightforward painting which relates atmospherically the poetic charms of Roman plazas and gardens, depicts with clear design the palms of Nassau and portrays briskly the participants in recent yachting contests at Newport. A scene or two of the town of Newport make us wonder it has not been a more popular subject with painters.

Athenaeum

An exhibition open to the public is on view at the Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street. It treats of the subject of architecture and shows books, prints and photographs illustrating the work of Charles Bulfinch, Alexander Parrish, Asher Benjamin and their contemporaries.

We may note a number of buildings which exist today, and sustain high architectural ideals among structures of inferior taste which rose later. Churches, dwellings, civic buildings were planned soundly in accordance with certain classical laws. The lines of structure were emphasized, the walls were kept flat and plain. The column, beam and pediment are the features of design, and occasionally a tower rises above (non-classical detail). It is the purity of design, the freedom from embellishment and ostentation, which preserve such buildings as these through fads and fashions. In most respects they do not differ from the last word in modernist dictation concerning functional design. Not much can be added in economy of means, simplicity and dignity of pattern.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings from Egyptian tombs by Joseph Lindon Smith; recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints; Jaspar ware by Wedgwood; prints by Daumier, Van Dyck and Merson.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11, admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Prints by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 23. Also Chinese paintings and Russian and Byzantine religious paintings. Through Jan. 31.

Germanic Museum (Cambridge) — Reproductions of nineteenth and twentieth century German paintings. Through Jan. 21.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain — Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 1::30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include a North American beaver in the small mammal group; bird, sea life, and mineral displays; Mexico and other foreign countries, including a large exhibition of dolls from all over the world.

Copley Society—Paintings by Helena Sturtevant. Through Jan. 25.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by Levon West. General exhibition of paintings and etchings. Through Jan. 26. Paintings by Ogden H. Pleissner. Through Feb. 20.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Exhibition of Orozco prints; also sculpture and old master drawing reproductions by Arnold Geissbuhler.

Holman's Print Shop—Woodcuts by J. J. Lankes.

Boston Art Club—Special exhibition of old paintings owned by the club.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition of drawings in pastels by Arthur Spear.

Foster Brothers—Pencil drawings by R. Clipston Sturgis. Through Jan. 26.

Twentieth Century Club—Drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Jan. 31.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations by Hildegard Woodward. Through January.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Robert Austin printmaker, exhibiting engravings. Through January.

No. Ten Gallery—Exhibition by Otis P. Cook Jr. Through Jan. 26.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Exhibition of photographic prints by Evelyn Pitshke. Through Feb. 2.

Fred Olsson's Gallery (Cambridge)—Ski etchings by Frederick B. Taylor. Through Jan. 30.

Gardenside Bookshop—Exhibition of prints and paintings, sporting, marines and English mezzotints.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of "CCC handicrafts and hobbies." Through Feb. 2.

Guild of Boston Artists—Opening Monday, marines by Stanley Woodward, through Feb. 2.

Appalachian Mountain Club—Appropriate fall and winter pastel sketches of White Mountain scenes by Theona Peck Harris. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Umberto Romano's oils. Through Feb. 9.

Vose Galleres—Portraits by Deypold Seyffert, N. A. Paintings by Ali Khan. Vaziree Hassan of Persia.

Junior League—Prints by Ilse Bischoff. Through Feb. 2.

Boston City Club—Water colors by R. Crawford Livingston. Through Jan. 27.

Penal Reform Strides Ahead on Two Roads

(Continued from Page 1)

made public today by Judge Owen W. Bonhan of the Court of General Sessions.

A broad program for a rehabilitation system to be installed in state prisons, the tempering of the severity of present laws, and the extension of the parole system, is set forth in 49 recommendations advanced to deal with "inadequacies" in the existing methods of dealing with criminals.

The investigation conducted by the Grand Jury showed that the major financial returns of criminals have been paid out as attorney fees and that many cases were uncovered where unscrupulous lawyers preyed upon the families of prisoners, getting money from them on representation that they could free the prisoners by appeal to the courts.

Against Long Sentences

The grand jurors go strongly on record against long sentences, declaring that they are no detterent to crime.

The report stresses that the study was made not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but from the angle of the cost of crime to the taxpayer, and holds that if even one-third of the prisoners released from New York penal institutions each year were rehabilitated in character "the actual cash saving to the taxpayer would be approximately $1,000,000 a year."

It favors rehabilitation education in the prison, with teachers and other workers employed in the rehabilitation programs required by law to meet standards of preparation, training, experience and other qualifications at least equal to, and never less than those required in nonprison institutions. Salaries for similar service should never be less within prison than without, the report says.

The grand jurors are for increasing the number of state parole commissioners immediately.

Severe on Parole Breaking

"There should be more prompt and decisive action by the board of parole in cases of violation of parole," the report continued. "When the rules are violated, paroles should be promptly revoked and warrants immediately filed with every parole office in the State, as well as with the police department."

The grand jurors favor sending to the police department of every large city in the State a record containing full information regarding all second and third offenders on parole, all first offenders convicted of a crime while armed and all other paroles concerning whom the warden of the institution where they had been confined had indicated the advisability of police supervision.

The report places the number of paroles in 1933 at 9502. The percentage of violations among a total of 1095 delinquent parolees was placed at 12.7 per cent.

Parole Seems Desirable

"An analysis of the crimes for which parole prisoners were sentenced to state prisons and Elmira Reformatory," the report continues, "shows that for the past three and a half years, during which the present board of parole has been functioning, approximately 85 per cent of the prisoners released on parole were not convicted of serious crimes in the first degree against person or property.

"During a three-and-a-half-year period, 663, or approximately 8 per cent of the indeterminate sentence prisoners on parole, were arrested for new crimes."

The report stresses that between 70 and 75 per cent of the men in New York state prisons were not there for the crimes they probably committed, but because they had "copped a plea" to a lesser offense. In view of this situation, the grand jury urgently recommends that prosecuting officials proceed to trial in a larger percentage of cases.

Urge Prisoner Rehabilitizing

According to the grand jurors, "the only logical way to reduce crime among those who have been convicted and institutionalized, and to destroy their effectiveness as infective carriers of the crime germ, is to inaugurate and carry out in our prisons and reformatories vigorous, well-planned adequately financed, and properly directed programs of prisoner rehabilitation in the hands of a staff of trained and competent persons."

They go strongly on record against long sentences, declaring that they are no deterrent to crime.

"The sentences in New York State are twice or three times as long as the aggregate sentences of both indeterminate and definite sentences of other states or the Federal Government, it was testified," the report continues. ". . . Since the Baumes Law was passed in 1926, prison population has gone up 118 per cent and civilian population 17 per cent. If this condition of growing crime continues, a prominent warden of a state institution testified, one out of every three persons will be in prison.

Chances All With Criminal

"It was testified that the criminal has better than an even chance he will not be arrested for his crime and better than a five-to-one chance he will not be convicted."

The report recommends that the Governor and the Mayor of New York City jointly appoint a commission to correlate, analyze and study investigations and reports on all phases of crime in the city and state and take such steps as are necessary to place into effect immediately remedial measures that do not require amendment to the laws and to recommend and foster legislation regarding changes in the law necessary to develop a program that will be constructive and lasting.

It urges that the December grand jury investigate what action has been taken on the recommendations made in the presentment.

Delaware Uses Whip On Trio Who Beat Farmer

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 21 (AP)—Delaware's ancient means of punishment—the whipping post—was used again Saturday as the lash was laid across the bare backs of three youths who confessed beating and robbing a farmer on Christmas Eve.

Andrew E. Skaggs, of near Townsend, the victim of the youths' assault and robbery Dec. 24, has not yet recovered from his injuries. they robbed him of $105. The trio were arrested a few days later by county police and in General Sessions Court a week ago pleaded guilty to breaking and entering. In addition to the whipping the three were sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Karpis, Enemy No. 1, Shoots Way Out of Trap

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 21—Strengthening the net they were confident they had cast about Alvin Karpis, public enemy No. 1, police today asked that a warning be broadcast to clothing store operators to be on the lookout for men seeking to purchase apparel.

Karpis, wanted as a co-leader of the Bremer kidnap gang, and a companion, Harry Campbell, shot their way out of a police trap yesterday. Authorities were certain they were bottled up in Atlantic City because the resort, situated on an island, is connected with the mainland only by three highway bridges which were under heavy guard. Karpis was clad in trousers, slippers and an overcoat and Campbell in underwear, slippers and an overcoat when they made their escape when police sought to arrest Karpis for automobile theft. Campbell stole another car and drove away as Karpis fired at the officers with a machine gun from the tonneau.

Gangsters Under Guard

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Three members of the "tri-state" gang, captured here in a roundup last week were started for Philadelphia today in a caravan guarded by machine guns and 30 Federal agents and police.

Music

Weekend Notables

In Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, Artur Schnabel played the piano sonatas by Schubert in B flat, by Mozart in F major and Beethoven's op. 57 and op. 111.

Mr. Schnabel is a virtuoso known to fame, a musician of high rank, an artist of distinction. He has even written a little book on music. He won our admiration by his playing in the Brahms festival five years ago, and again by his Beethoven program of last season. It has become a habit to praise him. But this is a dangerous habit. There is always a temptation to listen with our memories instead of our ears. Let us consider the evidence of what we heard yesterday.

What we actually heard was a series of violent attacks on the keyboard, alternating with caressive pianissimi. The player's dynamic scheme was all black and white. In forte passages his tone became hard, harsh, strident. This was the more deplorable since he was proving in the softer measures that he could produce a tone of rare loveliness. Frequently his line was obscured by the rumblings of his bass, or allowed to sag through excessive rubato, or broken altogether by theatrical pauses.

In short, this playing was wilful and perverse in the extreme. With an artist of Mr. Schnabel's reputation, one naturally seeks for some interpretative concept to account for these perversions. But it is difficult to see what concept would justify such liberties as were taken yesterday with, for example, the "Appassionata," or such a four-square, angular version of Mozart.

At the very end of the program, Mr. Schnabel reappeared as the interpreter we have known and admired. In the final Adagio of Beethoven's last sonata, he found and revealed the poetry and the spiritual quality that had seemed to elude him previously.

Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Albert Spalding, who has been heard this season with the symphony orchestra and in a joint recital with Mr. Gabrilowitsch, gave a recital on his own account. He was late in starting, and in Beethoven's Romance in G and in an Allegro of Padre Martini's edited by Samuel Endicott he seemed not quite in the vein. But in Bach's Sonata in E major and in Schubert's C major Fantasy he displayed the familiar virtues of tone and musicianship. André Benoist, at the piano, also distinguished himself in these two compositions.

L. A. S.

South Carolina Surplus Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State of South Carolina had a surplus of $211,000 in its treasury on Dec. 31, 1934, Comptroller General A. J. Eeattie reports to the General Assembly. The Comptroller points out that the textile strike and back pay demands reduced the surplus shown at the end of the fiscal year June 30.

Newsmen Demand $45 and 40 Hours

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — The American Newspaper Guild Jan. 17 proposed that the daily newspaper publishing code be amended to provide a minimum wage of $45 and a maximum five-day, 40-hour work week for editorial employees.

The proposal was made at an NRA hearing, called after guild members walked out of a previous hearing, with the contention that they could not obtain fair treatment from the Recovery Administration. The newspaper code authority has suggested minimum wages ranging from $12 to $25.

Jonathan Eddy, guild secretary; Morris L. Ernst, New York City attorney, and Robert M. Buck, of the Washington Newspaper Guild, appeared for the guild.

Mr. Eddy said that the publishers' schedule for labor was "entirely inadequate" and that "we feel a free press cannot subsist on 'sweated' workers."

"There can be no peace under this proposal," Mr. Ernst said, "in the absence of a clear definition of those to whom it would apply." He asked that overtime be charged on a "punitive" basis to compel the spread of employment.

League Called Unfavorable To Paraguay in Chaco War

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 21 (AP)—Dr. Eusebio Ayala, President of Paraguay, said yesterday in a speech to his Liberal Party convention that the country has not modified its views on the subject of arbitrating the Chaco war with Bolivia.

Dr. Ayala declared that the League of Nations plan does not comply with international principles, and that the League neither has been, nor is, propitous to Paraguay. Asked if he considered withdrawal, Senor Ayala replied that Paraguay is proceeding cautiously.

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Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils
732 HOMER ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

NORTH VANCOUVER

HEWETT'S
Quality Groceries and Fresh Meats
We Aim to Please
1841 LONSDALE AVENUE

VICTORIA

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET F. 1632

DIGGON-HIBBEN
LTD
Printers, Stationers, Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

GOOD CLOTHES
for MEN *and* BOYS
Specialists in Jaeger Wear, Burberry Coats, Viyella Flannel and other British Woollens since 1862. Sports Wear for Ladies.
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

DUNCAN'S CASH STORES
101-103 BURNSIDE ROAD
Groceries—Provisions—Fruits
ETC.
Your Patronage Greatly Appreciated
PHONE EMPIRE 7944
We deliver promptly.
PERSON SERVICE

Garden 8166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry-Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. J. Wakeman, Prop
Solicits Your Patronage
(Near Cor. Govt.) 600 PORT STREET

THE
BELMONT CAFE
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
A FULL COURSE LUNCHEON with an intimate atmosphere, 25c
Afternoon Teas, 15c
LADY CHEF — — — AS ALWAYS

Mae Meighen
CORSET SPECIALIST
LINGERIE, HOSIERY, BLOUSES, SCARVES
Generous Reductions on Our January
CLEARANCE SALE

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake
Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

GEORGE STRAITH Ltd.
1117 DOUGLAS STREET
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria
Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G 7138 1402 Douglas St.

MUNDAY'S
1203 DOUGLAS STREET
Sole Agents for
Vitality's
Famous Corrective Shoes
for Women
Sizes 3 to 11. Width AAA to EEE

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE COAL CO. LTD
COAL *WOOD*
613 Fort Street Empire 1124

SCURRAH'S
LIMITED
The Better Shop of Victoria
For Distinctive Gowns, Suits, Coats, Hats, Gloves, Imported Sports Wear and Furs
728 YATES STREET

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA
(Continued)

LOOK!
Chatton Beauty Salon
Specializing Permanents $2.50-$3.50-$5
Hair Tinting from $1.50
Correct Windblown Bob
"Victoria's complete Beauty Service of highest quality"
Suite 104 Woolworth Bldg.
Entrance next Cathcart's Shoe Store
Established 12 years Not connected with
Phone E-3641 school in same building

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

An In-Between
HAT
For the In-Between Season!
Do you feel it's too early for a straw hat? Then get a straw fabric. These cunning little models for 'any-time' wear add dash to your curls!
$3.95
Hats, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated coöperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 7 7 7 86311

The Winnipeg Dyeing & Dry Cleaning Co., Ltd.
658 ST. MATTHEWS AVE.
PHONE 39 295
H. H. Pierce, *Pres.* S. R. Frankling, *Mgr.*
Proprietors

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3 20
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
GARFIELD 2334

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Saves Time, Energy, Money
NEW BAG O'WASH
FULL BAG 89¢
TWO SECTIONS 59¢
ONE SECTION 39¢
ONE SECTION 39¢ SENDS EVERYTHING
Close Pull-cord at proper section
NO WEIGHT LIMIT
NO EXTRAS
Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Throughout January there will be special Clearance Sales, as well as planned sales of new merchandise.
Shop Frequently for Bargains

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
Also Pies, Cakes, etc.
Order Your Christmas Cake Early
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
232 GRAND AVE. PHONE { MET. 795-W / MET. 2795-J
106-708 MAIN STREET

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 5 Motor Deliveries

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

FEARNLEY'S
"ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 5404-5405 WE DELIVER

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

80 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

CUMMING
The Clothier

394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario

Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices

Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

"SUPERTEST"

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CHRIS. TEALE
Plumbing, Steamfitting

Selling Hart Oil Burners Over 10 Years

Satisfaction guaranteed always

MET 7984 511 ST. JAMES STREET

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited

Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly

226 Dundas Street Met. 5235
55 Stores in Canada

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

The Finest Fur and Specialty Shop in Canada's Capital

DEVLINS

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870 Ottawa — Limited Q 500

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil

Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4040 Queen

Phone Q. 3600

B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET OTTAWA

Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

EST. 1885

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY
73 SPARKS STREET

TORONTO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Ad 6334, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily except Saturdays: 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon on Saturdays.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

PARTY FROCKS
look their best when revitalized by our new dry cleaning process.

Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited

LLOYDBROOK 2161

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

MILNES COAL-COKE

88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

Tel. MI. 1591

Free Advice on Figure Analysis

SPENCER

CORSETS, GIRDLES, BRASSIERES, BELTS

We Create a Design Especially for You

MRS. EDYTHE SCHRAG
SPENCER CORSETIERE 1402 YONGE ST.

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide St. E.
Wholesome, Well-Cooked Food
Table Service in the Green Room

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

West Toronto Music Co.
ESTABLISHED 1915

RADIOS, REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

E. D. LOTT, *Manager*
2989 DUNDAS W. JU. 2434

DECORATING

RELIABLE PAPERHANGING, PAINTING, etc.
"Sunworthy" Papers from 10 cents up

RICHARD G. BELL
3370 Yonge Street Phone Hudson 2244
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Weeks & Warne

Painting and Decorating Contractors
Structural Alterations and Repairs
27 Alexander Street Kingsdale 9644

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

GREENWOOD'S
Body, Fender, Radiator Service
117 Richmond W. AD 0880

Ford

MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

"ISN'T IT THE TRUTH"
SAXBY HILL
GIVES
Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating Repairs Alterations
Hudson 1717

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEA DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY, Ltd.
JEWELLERS—OPTICIANS
218 OUELLETTE AVENUE
Fine Diamonds
Bulova and Gruen Watches
Jewelry — Silverware
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

LYTTLE'S
Bakers and Confectioners
463 OUELLETTE AVE., WINDSOR
French and Danish Pastries
Chocolates — Tearoom

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

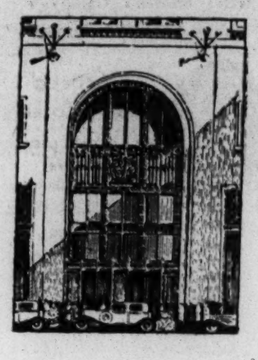
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
140 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily.



When in Montreal
You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpsons

Montreal's newest and most modern Department Store . . . a shopping centre unrivalled in its location and unlimited in its choice of smart, up-to-date merchandise.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square
Elevator to 4th Floor

Walk-Over
Styled Comfort
Walk-Over Shoe Store
1119 St. Catherine Street West

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

LINENS
January Discount Sale
on Entire Stock of Household Linens, Handkerchiefs, Scarves, etc.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

Good Shoes *for all occasions*
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

W. R. CLARKE
INSURANCE of All Kinds
Specializing in
ANNUITIES
722 DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING
Phones: Office LA 7227. Res. WI 4986

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
3 PRESTON LANE
Off Stanley or Drummond Streets
Above Dorchester Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. WIlbank 9550

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

WESTMOUNT

A Modern Printing Organization!
WELLINGTON 5227
THE ROBSON PRINTERS LIMITED
(formerly the Westmount News Co.)
4208 St. Catherine St. W. at Greene
W. Boyd Robson Roderick S. Robson

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

SASKATOON

EMPIRE
LUMBER & FUEL CO., Ltd.
QUALITY COAL and WOOD
715 SECOND AVENUE NORTH
TELEPHONE 5458

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ACCOUNTANTS

ANYONE requiring assistance with their accounts or income tax should write or phone ANTILL, 40 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3 (Ken. 6000); low fees; personal attention.

ARTISTS

MODERN ARTIST paints scenes from your favourite photographs and is open for commissioned portraits. Box M-2853, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON—A comfortable home is offered visitors to London, long or short periods, in quiet house close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; near buses and underground; constant hot water, 2 telephones; full board 2½ gns. per week. MRS. ALWYN, 137 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2.

LONDON, Ealing—Board-residence or bed and breakfast (gentleman); permanent. MRS. BRIOD, 50 Creffield Road, W. 5. Acorn 3002.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BERKS.—Children wanted as boarders; good governess kept; games; excellent education; happy country life. MRS. CARLOS WILLIAMS, Welford Farm House, Newbury.

Mothers' and Children's Home
welcomes infants and tinies; experienced nurses, every care; large garden; moderate terms. SUPERINTENDENT, 92 Wimbledon Hill, S. W. 19. Tel. Wimbledon 3178.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3332.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4001. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance, and Supplies

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. R. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

LONDON, Amelié Gibbon, 11 Caxton St., Westminster—Helpful advice on all dress problems; renovations carried out; hat and dress models tastefully reproduced. Victoria 8426.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT gives lessons in SPEECH and ACTING. 31 Upper Bedford Place, London, W. C. 1. Tel. Museum 8562.

SPEECH CULTURE
AMY WINTER L.R.A.M. Piano: Eloc.
Speaking, Reading, Acting
136 Church St., Kensington, London, W. 8.

ENTERTAINERS

GREENLEAF THEATRE RECITALS: Founders and Directors: Constance Smedley, Maxwell Armfield. Picture stories, poems, stories from the Flower Book presented by VIOLET BLAKE, who is open for school and other engagements. 14 Hampstead Way, London, N. W. 11.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Sheffield Terrace 21; unfurnished self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lift, constant hot water, central heating. Housekeeper or Sloane 3810; also 67 Harrington Gardens.

LONDON—Three light, attractive, self-contained flats; instant hot water; sitting room, bed, kitchen, bath, W. C.; newly converted and decorated; 1 minute W. Kensington District Station and buses; 26/6 and 28/6 p. w. inclusive. Apply PULTON, 191 Hammersmith Road, W. 6. Tel. Riverside 5467 and 3616.

LONDON, W. 1—Unfurnished flat, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, 2 bathrooms; every modern convenience; £350. Box M-2678, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, GOLDERS GREEN—Two spacious, modern, self-contained flats; near tube, buses, trams, etc.; £90-£95 inclusive. Speedwell 6150. 11 Clifton Gardens, N. W. 11.

FLATLETS

LONDON—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS with modern kitchenettes, each with 'phone and every convenience, new furniture and decorations, double accommodation: 31/-, 37/6 39/6; resident housekeeper and porter. 109 Elgin Avenue, W. 9. Abercorn 4461.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, FINCHLEY — Freehold house, 6 rooms, all good size; electric light, power, gas, parquet ground floor; room for garage; 1 minute Park, trams, buses, shops, etc. Box M-2045, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NEAR NORBURY and Thornton Heath Stations—Well built modern house, good sized kitchenette, ample cupboards, sentry boiler, two reception, 3 bedrooms, bath room, separate w. c.; gas and electric; well planned garden with beds; crazy paving, fruit trees and flowering shrubs; space and entrance for garage; tiled approaches. Freehold £900. View by appointment. Phone POLLARDS 1696 or by Letter Box M-440, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PUTNEY, quiet avenue, top of hill, near heath—Charming house and garden, 4 bedrooms, freehold. Box M-2973, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

WORCESTER PARK, SURREY — Furnished semi-detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, bathroom; large garden; near station, 23 minutes Waterloo. Box M-8915, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts. TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 50 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, W.—First floor, consisting of 3 rooms en suite, to be let unfurnished in private house in West End; would suit consulting office. Box M-217, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Littlehampton, Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Meadowcroft, Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

PHOTOGRAPHERS

FOR beautiful and natural camera portraits of your babies and children, bring them to Nicholas Dumoff's new studio, 11 Palace Gate, London, W. 8. (Western 7786).

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Mukle, for Piano and Organ tuning and repairs. Music roll manufacturer, 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4. Tel. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Wanted, superior general; good cook; two in family. Box M-2793, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISING OR SELLING—Man with ideas, initiative, managerial experience, several languages, seeks post home or abroad. Box M-8903, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY travelling to U. S. A. offers services with children. Box M-8907, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY (32) seeks change position; London preferred; competent company or priv. sec.; good exp. and refs.; enthusiastic, alert. Box M-8908, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

LADY desires post as bookkeeper or accountant, experienced as manageress in dyeing and cleaning business. Box M-8914, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY, 20, scholar Eton and Pomfret School; U. S. A., desires position on newspaper or in organisation; practical and organising ability, knowledge shorthand-typing and French. R. F. OAKES, 6, Kelvin Grove, Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 1579.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Comfortably furnished, sunny bedsitting room; near Sloane Square. Box M-2858, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, 21 Manchester Street, W. 1.—Close Selfridges, super modern flatlets, from 2 to 4 guineas, with breakfast, bath, service, dinner optional; near Christian Science church. Phone Welbeck 1895.

LONDON—Well-furnished divan service rooms, hot and cold water, meals available. MRS. MACDONALD, 142 Sutherland Avenue, W. 9. Abercorn 4196.

LONDON, KENSINGTON — Divan sitting rooms, breakfast and service; moderate terms; single and double. 16 Warwick Road, S. W. 5. Tel. Flaxman 8613.

LONDON, S. W. 6—Permanent home offered, board by arrangement; 2 very quiet rooms available; furnished or unfurnished; terms moderate. 29 Ranelegh Ave., Hurlingham. Putney 2910.

LONDON—Unfurn. rooms in charming house, moderate rentals include electricity, constant hot water, service; meals opt. 19 Lansdowne Crescent, W. 11. Park 7245. Misses Pavey and Wigmore.

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON, S. W. 1—You are welcome to a private guest house in which an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability prevails, creating contentment and happiness for guests, whose individual requirements are the especial care of the resident owner; central for everywhere; near Christian Science church; suites of exquisite rooms from 5 guineas. Box M-8889, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

TAILORS

LAVERS WAY & CO., 223 Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15 (Putney 6169)—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Habit Maker (Established 25 years); Renovations, Remodelling, Fur Work.

TEACHERS

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Amy Fisher from 113 Gloucester Road to 12 Grenville Place, London, S. W. 7; lessons in clear diction for reading and speaking in public; also English lessons to foreigners.

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
(MISS CARTER)
68 Wigmore Street, London
1 doz. lessons 1½ hrs. each, 3 GNS; full course with certificate by arrangement.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

VIOLIN and VIOLA lessons; concert and orchestral work. MISS WINIFRED AMOS, A.R.A.M., 25 Chatsworth Rd., Croydon.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management.

REQUIRED for Investment Weekly Property Freehold, preferably in London or suburbs. Agents: LEY CLARK & PARTNERS Ltd., 3a, Wimpole St., London, W. 1.

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, large and small quantities. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

WANTED

LADY, not active, requires accommodation where some attention is given; cheerful surroundings, convenient locality; Christian Scientists preferred; state terms. Box M-2708, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

England

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Look for display advertising from England in the news section

---

A. 1. SLOANE 1762
VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING CO.
EFFICIENT SERVICE FULLY INSURED
ESTIMATES FREE
28 Elizabeth Street, S. W. 1

HELEN MAY
(M. WHISTONDALE)
HATS
Tel. Sloane 6885
46 Brompton Rd. (3rd floor) S. W. 3

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W.2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Established 1896

MR. MARTIN MISHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
of GROSVENOR COURT MANSIONS
MARBLE ARCH, W. 2
wishes to thank the many Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who gave him their valued support during the past year and trusts they will extend to him the same confidence in 1935.

HERBERT B. PIKE
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Permanent Waving
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World Vista by Short Waves

Because of the increasing interest in short-wave reception, a column of the principal short-wave stations of the world will be presented in the Monitor weekly. The stations are arranged in the order of descending wave lengths and ascending frequencies. All time given is Eastern standard. Subtract three hours from each listing for Pacific standard time:

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Kilocycles Frequency	Transmissions
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	75.00	3998	8-10:15 p. m.
RW15	Khabarovsk, Siberia	70.20	4273	3-9 a. m.
FIQA	Tananarive, Madagascar	52.70	5690	4-4:45 a. m., 11-12 a. m.; Sat., 1:30-3 p. m.; Sun., 5:36-6 a. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.40	5952	8-12 p. m.
HIX	Santo Domingo, Do. Rep.	50.40	5983	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
RW59	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	50.00	6000	5-7 p. m.
EAJ25	Barcelona, Spain	50.00	6000	Sat., 4:30-5:30 p. m
VE9DN	Montreal, Canada	49.96	6005	11:30-1 a. m.
VE9DR	Drummondsville, Canada	49.96	6005	Sun., 7:30-12 a. m.; 12:30-11:45 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6020	1-3:30 p. m., 10-1:30 a. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	49.67	6040	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs. 5-7 p. m., Sun.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.59	6050	4-8 p. m.
VQ7LO	Nairobi, Africa	49.50	6060	11 a. m.-3 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S.	49.50	6060	7:30 a. m.-9 p. m., 11-2 a. m.
VEGCS	Vancouver, Canada	49.42	6070	Sun., 12:30 p. m.-1:45 a. m.
OXY	Skamlebak, Denmark	49.40	6070	1-7 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.	49.34	6080	Sun., 11:30 a. m.-9:15 p. m.; Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3 p. m.-1 a.m.
CP5	La Paz, Bolivia	49.30	6080	8-11:30 p.m.
VE9BJ	St. Johns (N.B.), Canada	49.29	6090	7-8:30 p.m.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Canada	49.26	6090	3-11:30 p.m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	49.18	6100	4:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	49.07	6110	5-11 p.m., Sat., Sun.; 9:30-12, 4-11 p.m.; Mon.-Fri.
YV1BC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.07	6110	10:30-2p.m., 5-11p.m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	48.99	6120	6-11:30 p.m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, Africa	49.00	6122	10 a.m.-5 p.m., 12 m.-1:30 a.m., 4-8 a.m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	48.95	6125	8-11 p.m.
ZGE	Kuala Lumpur, Malay States	48.90	6135	7-10 a.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	48.83	6140	4:30 p.m.-2 a.m.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6150	4:30-10:30 p.m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.00	6250	7-11 p.m.
HIZ	Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.	47.50	6320	4:40-5:40 p.m.
HCIDR	Quito, Ecuador	47.01	6382	8-10:30 p.m.
HJIABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6450	11:45-12:45 p. m., 8-11 p. m.
REN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	45.38	6610	1-6 p. m.
HC2RL	Quito, Ecuador	44.93	6676	6-9, 10-1 a. m., Sun., 10-1 a. m., Tues.
EAR110	Madrid, Spain	43.00	6976	6 p. m., Tues., Sat.
LCL	Jeloy, Norway	42.92	6990	11-7 p. m.
OA4B	Lima, Peru	42.00	7160	12-1 a. m.
HBQ	Geneva, Switzerland	40.30	7444	3:30-5:30 p. m.
HBP	Prangins, Switzerland	38.48	7797	3-6 p. m.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	37.33	8035	1:30-4:30 p. m., Sun.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	31.56	9500	8-10 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9510	4:30-7 a. m., Wed., Sat.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9510	1:45-10:30 p. m., 5:15-7:15 p. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	31.48	9530	6-10:30 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9560	7:45-10:45 a. m. 5-9 p. m.
W1XAZ	Boston, Mass., U. S.	31.35	9570	7 a. m.-1 a. m.
SRI	Posen, Poland	31.35	9570	6-9:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9585	11 a. m.-6 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna., U. S.	31.28	9590	10:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9595	4-6 p. m. Sat.
XETE	Mexico City	31.25	9600	7:30-10:30 p.m.
CTIAA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.25	9600	12m.-6:30 a.m., Tues., and Fri.
TI4NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.00	9680	5:30-8 p.m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.43	9860	12-2, 4-7 p.m.
VE9JR	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11715	5-9:30 p.m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	25.58	11730	6:45-9:45 p.m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11750	5:15-7:15a.m., 5-1a.m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.51	11760	9 a.m.-12 m., 1-3 p.m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	25.45	11790	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs.; 5-7 p.m. Sun.
I2RO	Rome, Italy	25.40	11811	11-2 p.m., 5-7:30 p.m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	25.36	11830	2-5 p.m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11865	1:45-5:45 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	25.27	11870	3-10 p.m.
FYA	Paris, France	25.25	11880	10 a.m.-6 p.m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12000	6-12, 11-1 a.m., Sun.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	23.38	12830	6-9 a.m., Sun.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15140	1:45-5:45 p.m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15200	7:30-11 a.m., 1:30-4 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	19.72	15210	10 a. m.-8:15 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.68	15243	8-11 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	19.65	15270	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.61	15295	10-6 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	19.57	15330	3-4 p. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17775	1:15-2:15 p. m., 3-4 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	16.87	17780	10 a. m.-4 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17790	1-6 p. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21470	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	13.93	21540	7 a. m.-3 p. m.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Chateau Laurier, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31.

England

Gloucestershire

Bristol (Society, Kingswood): Vandyck Picture House, Fishponds, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

Lancashire

Bolton: Albert Hall, Town Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

London

London (Third Church): Town Hall, Shoreditch, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Shropshire

Oswestry: The Victoria Rooms, Roft Street, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 7.

Surrey

Richmond: The Richmond Kinema, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham (Second Church): Phillips High School, 2316 Seventh Avenue, North, 3 p. m., Jan. 27. Radiocast Station WBRC, 930 kilocycles.

California

Eureka: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Hollywood (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches, Los Angeles): El Capitan Theater, 6838 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:15 p. m., Jan. 29.

La Mesa: La Mesa Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 27.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Philharmonic Auditorium, Fifth and Olive Streets, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 29. Radiocast Station KECA, 1430 kilocycles.

San Bruno: El Camino Theater, 1:15 p. m., Jan. 27.

Sierra Madre: Public School Auditorium, Auburn and Highland Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Second and Brooks Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

District of Columbia

Washington (Second Church): National Theater, 1325 E Street, Northwest, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 27.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, North Paulina Street and Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue at Fulton Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Chicago (joint lecture): Civic Opera House, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Feb. 1.

Des Plaines: Church Edifice, Laurel Avenue and Marion Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Galesburg: Central Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Jan. 27.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Peoria (Second Church): Shrine Temple, 207 North Monroe Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 1.

Rockford (First Church): Second Congregational Church, 318 North Church Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Indiana

Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School Auditorium, 1202 Lincolnway, East, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Iowa

Davenport: Grand Opera House, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Louisiana

Alexandria: American Legion Hall, Sixth and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 31.

Hyannis (auspices First Church, Cotuit): High School Hall, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 27.

Worcester (First Church): North High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Michigan

Grosse Pointe (auspices Sixth Church, Detroit): Grosse Pointe High School, 4 p. m., Jan. 27.

Muskegon: Church Edifice, 4 p. m., Jan. 27.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue, East, and First Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 27.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3953 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

New Jersey

Montclair: Clairidge Theater, 492 Bloomfield Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 27.

Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.

New York

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Ohio

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3648 West Twenty-fifth Street at Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Oklahoma

Stillwater (Organization at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College); Old Central Auditorium, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 1.

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Roosevelt Theater, 4739 Frankford Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 27.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Theater, Sixth Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant Streets, 12 m., Jan. 31.

West Chester: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Texas

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Feb. 1. Radiocast station KFDM, 560 kilocycles.

El Paso: Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Washington

Auburn: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 27.

Bremerton: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Jan. 27

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

New York

New York City—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 810kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Ontario

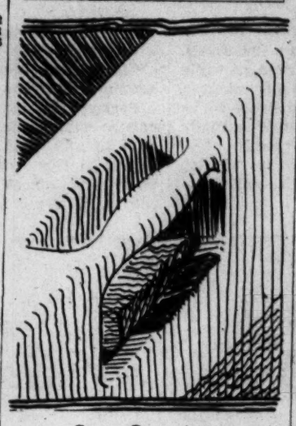
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Anyway, Mr. du Pont, who wants to hold a candle to your goods?

Daily Features

Hands across the sea—yes; but not arms.

With the Inventors



Soap Container

PERHAPS you have seen similar bathroom containers, but this one is very sensibly made a part of the bathtub; and it has just earned U. S. Patent No. 1980929 for the inventor, P. L. Potter, of Belmont, Calif. It should forestall the tendency of bath soap to elude one's grasp and go shooting across the bathroom floor; the bar at the top serves equally well as a grip to help one in and out of the tub, and as a rack for the wash cloth.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Reconsidering

No. 22

Abner Stevens thought that the villagers had made a mistake in voting down the motion to buy paint for the schoolhouse; so he offered another motion to buy the paint. Then Solomon Wright arose.

"JUST a moment, please, Mr. President," interrupted Mr. Wright. "And may we pause here while I explain that my interruptions are not generally in the form of the motion known as a point of order, because I am merely trying to help out a bit in matters of procedure, as you have requested." He added:

"Now, as to the motion to buy paint, just made again by Mr. Stevens, it is out of order, because it is a repetition of a main motion which has just been disposed of. There is, however, a way to bring this question before the meeting again; it is by means of the motion to reconsider."

Darius Brooks was a bit exercised at the prospect of having the time of the meeting taken up by the discussion of a question already disposed of. He protested: "For goodness' sake, let's reconsider this next summer when painting time comes. Let it rest now!"

Mr. Wright rose to his feet again: "That reminds me of another point in connection with the motion to reconsider. It must be made at the same meeting, or on the day immediately following the one during which the motion to be reconsidered was made. And I might say that, strictly speaking, it is not a motion that is reconsidered, but the vote by which a motion is passed. However, when such reconsideration is ordered, it opens the original main question to discussion and debate."

The President thanked Solomon. Then turning to Caleb Wells, he said: "Caleb, you started to get up a couple of times. Did you have something to say?"

"I thought I did," replied Caleb, rather thoughtfully, "but now I've got to think about this a bit. I reckon there are times when it's better to keep still and be thought ignorant, than to speak up and leave no doubt."

When the laughter subsided, Abner Stevens again obtained the floor. "Now that the way is clear," he began, "I move that we reconsider the vote by which we defeated the motion to buy paint for the schoolhouse."

Wesley Morgan made a point of order, and inquired: "How did Mr. Stevens vote on the original question, Mr. President?"

"What has that to do with it?" Abner called out. Once more the President appealed to Solomon Wright.

(Continued on Wednesday)

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Joe Penner made himself famous with the question, "Do you wanna buy a duck?" Senator Borah is getting almost as much attention trying to sell an elephant.

Punch: A play entitled "A Woman's Word" was produced recently. Appropriately enough, it lasted nearly three hours.

Roanoke Times: A Cleveland scientist says that the Big Dipper is breaking up and we shall not be able to recognize it in 50,000 years. Shucks, lots of us can't recognize it even now.

Tacoma Ledger: The idea that demand never again will equal supply would scare us more if people hadn't said the same thing in 1870.

Young America Portrayed by Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Breaking in a New Quilter

Miss Joyce Wallace, Los Angeles

A Little Upsetting

"Um-m! It's Good!" — J. De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

An Outsize

The fat man was trying to find some tropical clothes in the Far South resort. He tried most every store in town, and patient clerks had politely made a pretense of looking over their stocks and advising him they were just out of his size. Finally he ran across a clerk more truthful than diplomatic, who, after looking him over, said:

"Frankly, mister, we carry nothing in stock that would fit you, except collar buttons and handkerchiefs."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Loud Suit

"The young man calling on Jane is certainly a loud dresser."

"Yes, she has turned a deaf ear to his suit!"

True Story

Mistress: "Bridget, aren't those eggs cooked yet?"

Bridget: "No, ma'am. I've boiled them for two hours, but they're not soft yet!"—*Unidentified.*

Evolution

"It was Grandad's ambition to have a 'gig and a gal.'"

"Yes, and Dad wanted to have a flivver and a flapper."

"And the son will probably want a plane and a Jane.

More Practical

"If I were you," a jeweler advised a youth, "I wouldn't have 'George to his dearest Alice' engraved on the ring. If Alice changes her mind, you can't use the ring again."

"What would you suggest?" asked the young man.

"I would suggest the words, 'George, to his first and only love.'"—*Abilene Reflector.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 55

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Diminutive
5—Peruvian plant
7—Like
9—Birds
11—A number
13—Silkworm
14—Patron saint of Norway
16—Chemical symbol for Neon
17—Title
19—Emphasis

Down

1—Christian minister
2—Preposition
3—Frozen water
4—Not wild
6—Willows
8—Nocturnal bird
10—Angular vase
12—Kiln
15—Tree
18—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Quotation for Today

IF A man is right, all the bombardments of the world for five, ten, twenty, forty years will only strengthen him in his decision; so all you have to do is to keep yourself right. Never mind the world.

—TALMAGE

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Nine-Year-Old Breadwinner

RUTH is only nine years old, but she is earning money. Before school time each morning she visits housewives in her neighborhood and writes in a notebook what brand of bread each wishes for lunch. Her teacher allows her to leave the schoolroom a few minutes early at noon each day, and she goes to the grocery where fresh bread is received at 10 o'clock, purchases the bread or rolls each customer desires, carries it in a large shopping bag, and delivers it before going to her own lunch. She collects her own pay on Saturday.

Her customers have fresh bread each day for lunch and Ruth earns a sum weekly that would please any child. G. S.

Housekeeper-at-Large

A WOMAN decided that simple service would be in demand if the word went about that she was willing to do the thing people needed done. When a neighbor was called away to another town, this woman at once proclaimed herself to be a "housekeeper-at-large," with anyone privileged to call on her to take charge of a home for a day, a week, or a month.

From the day of her public announcement she has been busy and has had to turn down orders for her services. Not the least of her work is the stepping in and giving housewives a needed rest.

Mrs. C. A. R.

Daily Anecdote

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SOLYMAN, Sultan of Turkey in 1543, had no ear for music. In that year Francis I of France, who had just concluded a treaty with Solyman, sent to him, in appreciation of the compact, a band of accomplished musicians.

Solyman received them graciously, and had them give three concerts at his palace. After the third concert he decided that the music induced lassitude. Fearful that it might have the same effect on his courtiers, he paid the musicians handsomely, ordered all their instruments destroyed and sent them back to France.

Immediately Solyman issued an edict prohibiting any musician from settling in his country under penalty of death. Later, he confided to the French Ambassador his suspicion that Francis had sent the band for the sole purpose of diverting his attention from war.

Things of Beauty

A brand new engagement ring on a dainty hand.
—*Beatrice F., St. Louis.*

Black swan on a lily pool.
—*Georgiana E., Kirksville, Mo.*

A flaming maple in an evergreen forest.
—*M. M., Milwaukee.*

A blazing wood fire, a low, old-fashioned chair with a hooked mat seat, and a little melodeon close by.
—*E. P., Topeka, Kan.*

A shaft of tender rose-hued light between pearl-gray clouds at dawn.
—*Mrs. Mary B. I., Boise, Idaho.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Club Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

A MOTHER who felt that her son needed good companionship, sponsored the organization of a group which would meet at various homes every two weeks. The main purpose was to review a well-known international daily newspaper at these meetings. Afterward, a social period was to be enjoyed and light refreshments served.

From this group have sprung many happy friendships and wholesome good times, which have been much appreciated both by the young folks and their parents.

In one issue of the paper there was a touching article entitled "A Rummage Sale." It told how difficult it was for some families to purchase clothes, even at the low prices in a rummage sale, and of their joy when they did receive the clothing. This article appealed very much to one mother. She was invited to read the article to the club, and to share an idea which had come to her.

She told the club that she knew none of the members had much money to spend at Christmas, but she felt that they all had clothes they could spare, and toys they had outgrown; these could be given to youngsters who needed them. She added that the parents would be glad to contribute food.

The idea was all the group needed. It was immediately voted to aid some needy family at Christmas, and a committee was appointed to carry out the plans. A man who heard of it gave $10, and with this the club bought sugar, flour, and other staples.

The members soon found that there would be enough for two families, and so two fatherless homes were chosen.

Two nights before Christmas, the supplies were carried to the home of a club member, and the other members gathered there. Then the fun began! What a wealth of things had been provided—all usable, and some very lovely. The clothing was divided into suitable piles for each family; and the groceries, canned foods, large ham, jelly, preserves, fruit, nuts, and candy were equally divided. The girls lined bushel baskets artistically with colored crepe paper.

Four baskets were filled for each family. Each club member had brought a small sum of money, and this was given for the Christmas fowl.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—XLIX

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FRENCH surnames, like those of England and all other European countries, made their appearance from the beginning or the eleventh century to the end of the fourteenth, and all developed on exactly parallel lines. Many common French surnames are found in England and America, for the very good reason that during the period when surnames were adopted, England was a bilingual country.

Thus the Franch *Desmoulins* has its English equivalents in *Mullins*, as well as in *Mills* and *Milne*, while *Bullinger* ("baker") is an English form of *Boulanger*. The French nickname *Lévêque* ("bishop") corresponds to the English *Levick* and *Bishop*. *Cordier* is the same in meaning as *Corder* and *Roper*, but *Cordier* has also a dialect form in the famous French name *Corday*.

By phonetic spelling, *Leclerc* ("Clark") is disguised as *Le Clair*. In French there seems to be no limit to the surnames derived from common font names. Thus from *Joffroy*, the French form of *Jeffrey*, comes the name of General *Joffre*. Other names from *Joffroy* are *Joffrin*, *Geoffrin*, *Joffron*, and *Joffrenot*.

The surname groups from French baptismal names are much larger than those in English. From *Etienne* alone, which is the French equivalent of *Stephen*, there are more than 100 surnames. *Jean* furnishes an equal number, while from *Pierre* there are about 200. The Easter name *Pascal* is also the source of many surnames, including *Pasquin*, *Paquin*, and *Pasquet*.

For the Scrapbook

Mean clothes will keep out cold and ordinary meat satisfy hunger.—*Turkish.*

Rise early, watch, labor, and catch.—*Portuguese.*

It is easy to cut thongs from other men's leather.—*Dutch.*

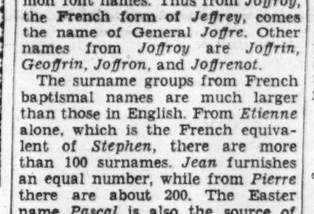
Earnestness is the soul of work.—*German.*

Valor grows by daring, fear by holding back.—*Publilius Syrus.*

Either do not attempt at all, or go through with it.—*Ovid.*

Worth Knowing

21,505,097 PASSENGER CARS WERE IN OPERATION ON AMERICAN ROADS DURING 1934...



HIGHEST NUMBER SINCE 1929

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Joash, the Father of Gideon

IT WOULD appear that Joash's chief title to fame is that his son Gideon was one of the great Hebrew leaders whose exploits are recounted in the book of Judges. However, it is evident that Joash was a person of considerable standing in the town of Ophrah (Judges 6:11, 27), for it was in his house that the local shrine of Baal and of Asherah (A. V.-"the grove") was situated. And when Gideon was called upon to destroy it, he was able to procure the aid of no fewer than 10 servants; while it is suggested that there were many others in "his father's household" (Judges 6:27).

For this reason, commentators contend that Gideon's statement that his "family is poor in Manasseh" (6:15) is not to be taken too literally, being due, it would seem, to the oriental tendency to belittle oneself, one's family, and one's possessions. Joash defended his son from those who were outraged by the destruction of the shrine, by suggesting that Baal should be left to exact, if he could, his own vengeance (6:30f.).

What They Say

Branch Colleges

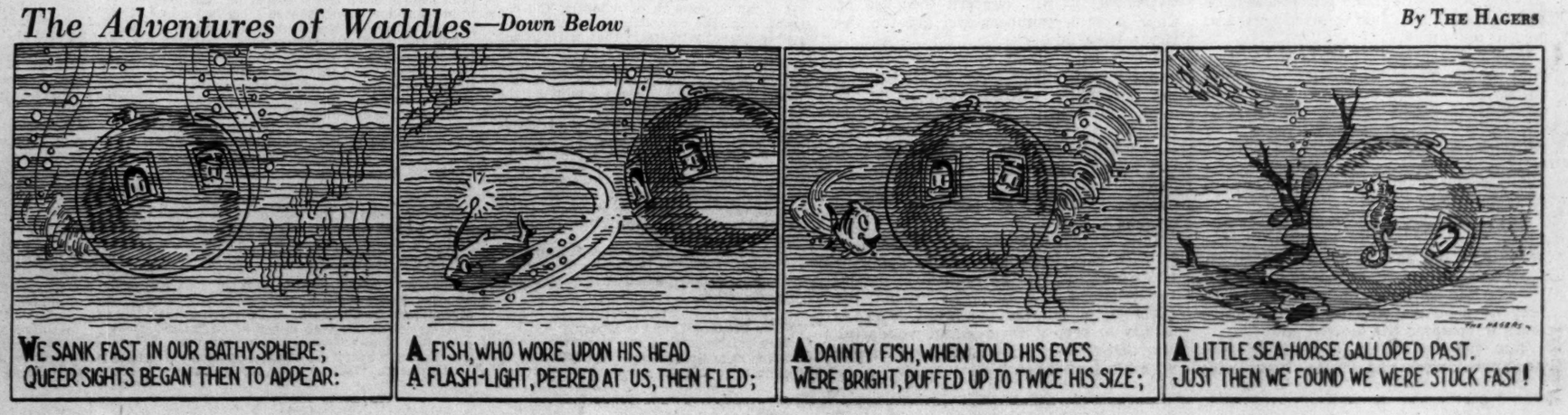
"The filling-station men have improved the manners and courtesy of the American public more than all the colleges in the country."—*Robert A. Millikan.*

Plenty of It

"The one thing we've got more of than the rest of the world is future!"—*Henry Ford.*

The Adventures of Waddles—*Down Below*

By THE HAGERS


WE SANK FAST IN OUR BATHYSPHERE; QUEER SIGHTS BEGAN THEN TO APPEAR:
A FISH, WHO WORE UPON HIS HEAD A FLASH-LIGHT, PEERED AT US, THEN FLED;
A DAINTY FISH, WHEN TOLD HIS EYES WERE BRIGHT, PUFFED UP TO TWICE HIS SIZE;
A LITTLE SEA-HORSE GALLOPED PAST. JUST THEN WE FOUND WE WERE STUCK FAST!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Postal Careers—or Political?

"EVER since I knew Grover Cleveland when I was a boy, I have been a deep believer in the principles of civil service," said President Roosevelt at American University in Washington less than a year ago.

Today Mr. Roosevelt has an opportunity to prove the depth of his conviction and to preserve at least one remaining shred of tenure by merit in the department over which his chairman of the Democratic National Committee holds sway. The four-year term of William E. Hurley, Postmaster for Boston, will expire next month. What may ensue is of more than local importance.

Mr. Hurley is one of a few post office career men appointed by President Hoover to have charge of important metropolitan offices, some of the others being New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis. He is said to be the only one left in office. John M. Kiely in New York has just stepped back to assistant postmaster, to make way for a political appointee.

Now it is reported that President Roosevelt is about to appoint Peter F. Tague, who was a member of Congress when Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Mr. Hurley as postmaster. In fact, it is asserted on the authority of sources near the White House that Mr. Roosevelt promised this postmastership to Mr. Tague two years ago and is resolved to keep his promise.

No fault whatever is found by postal authorities with the efficiency and abilities of Mr. Hurley. The Democratic Senators from Massachusetts are understood to favor his reappointment, and a flood of protests has descended upon Washington at the prospect of his displacement. But the Tague candidacy is indorsed by Gov. James M. Curley, who, under a Roosevelt banner, unhorsed the regular Massachusetts Democratic organization.

Under these circumstances it may be understood that for Mr. Roosevelt to forgo the appointment of Mr. Tague would involve a considerable wrenching of sentiment. Yet it is exactly at such expense that the merit system and a career system in the civil service must be established if at all.

Courts refuse to enforce a promise or even a contract made "contrary to public policy" or without authority. Is not a promise of public office at the expense of the efficiency of the organization and discouragement of faithful service contrary to public policy?

If the scythe of partisan spoilsmanship is carried through the ranks of postal officials to the extinction of executives who have earned their promotion by postal instead of political service, the President's declarations of allegiance to the merit system will have to be set down as fair words contradicted by actions. The Civil Service Commission has recommended the placing of all postmasterships, up to the highest, in the classified or career service. Will President Roosevelt actively and practically support that recommendation?

Ramsay MacDonald Looks Ahead

AT NO time during the last three years has any prominent British Minister spoken with so much appearance of confidence in the prospects of the near future as did Mr. MacDonald in the speech which he broadcast early in the new year.

And yet he spoke with more than his usual deliberation. He did not suggest that the conserving policy which his Government has pursued had achieved its whole end, nor belittle the difficulties ahead. But he indicated clearly his conviction that the country had reached a stage where a more sanguine policy would be timely and would be adopted.

It was natural that he should express gratification with what had already been achieved. "Every stranger who comes into our midst to look at us and study us," he said, "pays tribute to our conditions and takes home with him new hopes for the future." Those were legitimate words of self-approval from the Prime Minister of a country which has reduced its unemployment by one third, again become the first exporting country in the world, whose consuming power in the home market is mounting, which has preserved its democratic form of government.

But if he had stopped there his speech would not have conveyed the encouragement which in fact it did. He set himself to take stock of those modern industrial and social conditions arising from the growing power of applied physical science and the revolution taking place here and now in our midst.

Only a day or two before, Lord Lothian, who is by party allegiance in opposition to the Government, had been speaking in similar vein of the crisis in the world's history, and the passage of mankind through one of those periods of chaos which have been almost invariably associated with a great step forward in civilization.

Mr. MacDonald, as head of the Government, was viewing the position in the same light, but now, as not always before, from the vantage ground of one who felt that he had the power in his hands to direct the struggle, and take constructive steps to compass the desired end.

Nor was he merely recognizing that continuous work and shorter hours with improved machinery will be the means by which scientific progress will be made compatible with human welfare. He suggested that the British Government was now preparing to embark on a more enterprising policy than it has hitherto contemplated.

"Preconceived ideas will not prevent us from carrying out new experiments," he said. "Money is cheap. Let it be used for national development." And at once he proceeded to state that the time is at hand when mining royalties would be nationalized and the basic coal industry compelled to submit to rationalization, when a big scheme of settlement on the land would be undertaken, and when the experiments which the commissioners in the depressed areas have been instructed to make will form the basis for new constructional effort in dealing with unemployment and industry generally.

Never before has any prominent member of the National Government been thus lavish in his promises of new schemes to be undertaken by the administration and of action in the state planning of industry. It is evident that the pressure which the younger supporters of the National Government have been bringing to bear on it is having results, and that the Prime Minister of Great Britain is realizing that the time for a policy against disappointment is over, and that the time for a policy of hope has begun; that the moment has arrived to turn the accumulated assets of civilization to account and build for prosperity.

Are We All on Trial?

WHEN the Hauptmann trial opened, the thesis was advanced in these columns that the press was also on trial; that by its restraint or lack of restraint it would be judged by the public.

Is not the public itself on trial? Swayed by the conflicting testimony elicited by direct and cross-examination, thoughtful persons may conclude that some self-examination may be pertinent. Is the daily clash of human wits in the Flemington Courthouse veiling from the consciousness of multitudes the one important fact that the primary and ultimate object is to arrive at the truth, nothing but the truth and the whole truth?

Certainly danger does exist that a normal universal sympathy with Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh is sinking, in some quarters, into a morbid attitude that would find in the aftermath of a tragic event an occasion for heedless curiosity and even entertainment.

Perhaps almost as certainly the case is being tried, as far as the general public is concerned, quite largely out of court.

In view of this incalculable weight of personal opinions, radio and press reports, and news-reel dramatization, there is a need actually to remind ourselves of the ancient and tried Anglo-Saxon ideal, namely, the presumption of a defendant's innocence until his guilt is proved. And that absolute justice must and does prevail.

Right where legal bickerings and obstructing technicalities apparently confuse and becloud, it is necessary to insist that human justice be patterned after the divine, and to remember the inspired utterance of the prophet Isaiah, "He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth." Thus may each individual stand unafraid at the bar of his own right thinking, confident that he is helping to maintain the essence of law, which is true justice.

Giving It Back to the Ducks

JAY N. DARLING, otherwise "Ding" the cartoonist, whose strange duality of rôle provides that he shall also be chief of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, believes that within fifteen years the waterfowl of the North American Continent will have been restored to abundance. The heritage of the birds is to be given back to them. Seventeen great areas once bright with the plumage of the multitudinous flocks and loud with their conversation—areas that were mistakenly drained in so-called development projects—are to be flooded again.

This policy should prove to be more than a reprieve. Its soundness and magnanimity should be made permanent. Like a rescue in melodrama, it comes in the hazardous nick of time. Though its clemency and justice are for all migratory waterfowl, it will concern—because of their superior numbers and greater variety—the wild ducks.

Three wild ducks once common are under absolute protection at all times—the gorgeously attired wood or bridal duck, the absurdly, pertly beautiful buffle-head—one of the smallest of all ducks—and the friendly little ruddy duck with tail feathers always in jaunty disrepair. Others are under especial protection, though they may be taken in limited number.

It is a various world, and to dwell in it is to experience richness of opportunity—especially if the pilgrim is partial to the sheen of a mallard's feather, the flight-cry of the Canada brant. There is a duty to keep it various and wonderful. May "Ding" have the best of good fortune with his duck lakes.

In Greenland Wastes

Book of the Day

SINCE it was realized that the quickest flying route between Europe and America lay by way of a kind of aerial northwest passage, Greenland has attracted many exploratory expeditions. They have set out to map the coast, to search for suitable bases, landing grounds and lakes where seaplanes might alight, and, above all, to make meteorological observations. The English universities have been pioneers in this scrupulously unspectacular work. Two figures stand out in the short annals: Courtauld's by virtue of his long isolation and immolation in the snow—he would be the first to deny any special merit in this feat, and publicity certainly did exaggerate it—and that of Gino Watkins. He passed on tragically in the 1932 expedition which this book describes, and already this young man of under 25, to whose remarkable powers of leadership all his colleagues bear witness, has become a legend.

The previous expedition had already learned the difficult art of living off the country—that is, by hunting—and the men of 1932 had to put their earlier experience to the test. The everyday life of the party, with notes on the Eskimos, hunting, the exploration of frozen fjords and notes on the fauna, are the material of WATKINS'S LAST EXPEDITION, by F. Spencer Chapman. (London: Chatto & Windus. 15s.) Here and there it is dramatic, as when a party take their launch out into the permanent northeast gale that blows down the eastern coast, with the icebergs calving and the waves gushing off their tops, but in the main it is a quiet record of observant journeys with the Eskimos and reunions with friends. It is, as Courtauld says in his introduction, the story of a way of life for men who had been fascinated by the frozen northern lands and who preferred loneliness to the crowds of Western life.

It is a tradition of English narratives of the sort to pretend that the private, personal, nonteam side of life in such a country does not exist, and the reader must deduce as much of this human aspect as he can from the narrative. The author maintains an heroic observation only of things external to himself. He spent a month entirely alone, not even Eskimos came to him, and he records that on the whole he enjoyed it, particularly for the freedom.

The reader will readily understand from these simple, honest and vivid pages what the attraction of this ice-bound country is. The author's sober zest is infectious and we can easily appreciate how men who have been on these expeditions feel that the only place where life can be lived as it ought to be lived is in the North. Explorers are non-gregarious men and it is one of their delusions—of which we would not for a moment rob them—that a crowd is, of its very nature, polluted. V. S. P.

Peaks, Banks, Hotels, Bicycles

DOUBTLESS it is a foolish pastime to sum up countries in a few words. But that was our amusement while waiting for a long-delayed document a delegation had promised to bring to us at eleven in the morning, and actually delivered at seven in the evening.

"Switzerland?" said one of us. "Peaks, lakes, bicycles, banks, hotels, and Britishers."

Of course there are Swiss, too, speaking three languages, German, French, and Italian. But they did not fit into a formula of six words.

From a Block Print by Carl Rotry. Courtesy of Doll & Richards

THE SUN ALSO RISES: It was misty in the valley by the lake when we set out; a damp, shivering dawn. I wished we had not undertaken this chilly expedition.

But just then the automobile turned toward the eastern peaks, which towered above the low-lying clouds, and my heart jumped in astonishment.

The sun was rising, and there were angry flames which ranged from pale molten yellow to splashing crimson. They spread irregularly over the heights, as though a gigantic painter had thrown on a monstrous canvas huge pails of burning pigment. It was an incredible display of loud-sounding colors. I thought vaguely of some of Blake's Apocalyptic pictures.

Then, little by little, as we approached, the sun gained force, and whitened, and the colors faded out, and there were straight-cut rays geometrically covering the mountains.

And, finally, there was a blinding blaze, white-cold, and the expanse of enduring snows shone like a mirror pivoted in the sky, and reflected the effulgence of the morning sun.

No wonder people go skiing. To race on seven-leagued shoes down the slopes, leaping as though disembodied, into space, is a thrilling experience, up there on the heights. But for my part I think the best part is the going there, from the misty morning to the wonderful sunrise.

A LAND OF BICYCLES: Wheels, wheels, wheels. There is no end of them. There are bicycles beyond counting.

I asked the Dutch girl who is a champion skier whether she had ever seen so many bicycles as in Switzerland.

"Nowhere except in Holland," she answered. "Of course everybody rides a bicycle in Holland."

Queer, I thought; in Holland with its flat country and waterways, bicycles are obviously the proper means of locomotion. But here—in mountainous country—why are they so numerous?

"They are only numerous in and around the towns," she said.

Perhaps that is true; but anyhow there can be no more characteristic sight than that of any main street about midday, or six in the evening, when the workshops and offices let loose their employees. There is a continuous stream of bicycles. They take up the whole width of the street. One might suppose they would never cease.

Wheels, wheels, wheels, darting in and out in their efforts to pass one another or to get round the unfortunate motorist who finds himself in their path, pouring out and on, a vision of revolving wheels.

And then, suddenly, there are no more. The streets are empty. Where do they hide this uncountable host of bicycles which emerges two or three times a day?

HOTEL KEEPING AND THE CRISIS: Apparently no class has been more seriously hit by the economic perturbations than the hotelkeepers. Travel is, in many cases, a luxury; and even those who travel want to travel cheap.

"What is the good of keeping a sound money," said my hotelkeeper, "if other people's money is unsound? It seems even to be a disadvantage. Here we are in Switzerland with our currency covered in gold by over 95 per cent. Solid? On any financial ground nothing could happen to it. But the problem is of another kind."

What is the problem? That prices and salaries have remained on the old gold level. Therefore tourists coming in with depreciated money, from countries where prices and wages have dropped, find they cannot afford to change their inflated francs for gold francs. Everything appears terribly dear.

"We are famous the world over for our hotels," he went on. "Everybody knows that the Swiss led the way in hotelkeeping. But look at the empty rooms!"

There is always a way where there's a will; and so the hotelkeepers have decided to count the pound as equivalent to sixteen Swiss francs, and other foreign currencies accordingly. It is an immediate loss to them, but if it will bring more visitors they will be recompensed.

THE BANKS OF BASLE: Victor Hugo, writing of Rouen, called it the city of a hundred spires. I wonder what he would have written of such Swiss towns as Basle?

It is perhaps a pity that banks are not more distinctive. You can tell a bank when you get up to it, but there is nothing which signals a bank from afar. I have often stood on the heights above Rouen, and looked down on the cluster of towers and steeples; they make an unforgettable spectacle. But you cannot look down on Basle and see at once that it is a city of banks.

Yet perhaps I am wrong. There is something in its cleanness, in the breadth of its streets in the solidity of its architecture, in its general air of prosperity, which clearly indicates that Basle is a bankers' town. There are certainly other bankers' towns in Switzerland, but Basle strikes me as the most typical.

Nor have I counted the banks of Basle. All I know is that it looks as though it were particularly engaged in the banking business.

And it was there that the International Bank, with an American president, was established a few years ago to act as a financial clearing house. It could have been, it still may be, one of the indispensable organs of the coming World State. Every time I walk across from the Basle station to the World Bank I wonder . . . I wonder whether the grain of mustard seed will some day grow. S. H.

From the Technocrats

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of Saturday, Dec. 1, 1934, you have written an answer to my letter. I must continue to contend that technocratic theory is not based on overcapacity but is based upon the fact that purchasing power as distributed by the price system is inadequate to buy back the production of our existing plant under the price system.

You state that almost an unanimous impression was given by first publicity on Technocracy, that the Technocrats believed we had an overcapacity. True, this impression was given in several magazine articles, but if you will stop to consider that many of these articles emanated from sources other than the continental committee and were written primarily to take advantage of the sale value of the subject at that time, you will begin to see that spurious information was the cause of this impression.

You further state that our theory was based on isolated illustrations, to which statement I retaliated that it was based on extended research. In refuting our statement that power machines were cutting man hours, you used the example of the New Jersey rayon mill, and state that the result was an actual increase in employment. May I ask, is this not "an isolated illustration"? Consider the same trend throughout all the rayon mills in the United States and the effect on purchasing power. Further, consider the same kind of factories for a majority of other industries and the resulting effect on purchasing power.

Technocracy does not intend to curb the production of the machine, but intends to use it to the utmost and distribute the resulting production equitably by a new system of money.

We do not agree that the present system could give the people a higher standard of living, because the price system depends on profits and profits depend upon scarcity. Scarcity no longer exists, therefore, profits cannot be made, and therefore the price system cannot function in an Economy of Abundance. As to whether we have reached an Economy of Abundance or not, I would refer you to the National Survey of Potential Products Capacity recently released by the United States Government.

It is not a question of removing the obstacles from the operation of the price system, because the obstacle that is rendering the price system inoperative is the fact of "plenty," and I am sure that The Christian Science Monitor would not wish to remove "plenty." An economic system is built for the purpose of supplying the needs and reasonable wants of the vast majority of people living under it. When it fails to do this, it must be changed or done away with. No one would think of putting a high-powered motor in the chassis of an oxcart. Neither would one, after intelligent thought, think of limiting an abundance by placing it within the framework of a system which could not distribute that "plenty."

WILLIAM E. MOSHIER,
Executive Secretary,
Continental Committee on Technocracy
Seattle, Wash.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to a recent letter in your columns from the Continental Committee on Technocracy, and the subsequent editorial;

We of Technocracy, Inc., the national organization of which Howard Scott is director-in-chief, also realize that the Monitor is eminently fair in its consideration of the economic problem of today. However, it seems that the Monitor is not correctly informed as to the factual findings of Technocracy—the inevitable conclusions to be drawn from these findings and the very definite objectives of Technocracy.

Technocracy, Inc., has applied quantitative scientific methods of measurement to the following trends which are pertinent to an analysis of the condition of the social structure; growth of the total debt load; decrease in man hours per unit of production; growth of unemployment; growth of total extraneous energy consumption; growth of total production.

Sources of data from which these studies have been made are in all cases absolutely reliable. The surveys are comprehensive—in all, 30,000 industries were examined.

From close examination of the magnitude, direction, speed and relation of these trends, Technocracy, Inc., predicts the inevitable collapse of the price system, and plans to attain its objectives when this collapse shall have occurred.

This objective is—the management of the resources and the operation of the physical equipment of this continent under a purely technical balanced load system.

Purchasing power would be equally distributed and would be, per individual, at least ten times as great as the highest per capita purchasing power in our history.

H. J. BOWEN,
Section 3, Region 11834,
Hollywood, Calif. Technocracy, Inc.

A Vote for Fingerprinting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am sending you this letter advocating the adoption of universal fingerprinting in the United States. I believe that it will be appreciated by all who may be concerned with the safety and welfare of the people.

A good many people may not understand the use of fingerprint identification and the important role that it plays in their daily life. The majority of the people associate fingerprint identification solely with crime. Fingerprint identification has proved a big factor in fighting crime, but that is not its only use.

The United States Government, realizing the importance of fingerprint identification as an absolute and infallible means of identification, requires all government employees to have their fingerprints on file.

All branches of military require fingerprinting. Even the President of the United States has had his fingerprints taken and placed on file. To be fingerprinted, therefore, is certainly not a reflection upon a person's character.

The adoption of universal fingerprinting would be a boon to the welfare of the people in the United States. It would weed out undesirable aliens, it would be an aid to the prevention of crime, and its uses to the individual would be legion.

Our sister nation, Mexico, has adopted it already. Every man, woman and child in Mexico is to be fingerprinted. In passing this law, Mexico is one step ahead of us in the protection of its citizenry. Let us stop marking time and adopt the same protection.

Sacramento, Calif. J. H. CUPPS

Mirror of Opinion

Vision vs. Circumstance

THE story goes that the city of Florence had purchased a large block of marble from the quarries of Carrara. When it arrived, it was discovered that it contained a flaw which rendered it unfit for the purpose for which it was intended, and it was cast aside. Michelangelo looked at it, and saw in it possibilities. He took it and from it carved his colossal statue of David!

A boy was born in an Ohio village. A neighbor, calling upon the child's mother, remarked rather tactlessly that the boy didn't look as if he'd live to grow up. "You never can tell," replied the mother. "We may make him President of the United States some day." The boy was Rutherford B. Hayes.

The vision of the artist saw in the marble the statue that was to be. The vision of mother love saw in her puny child boundless possibilities. It is not what the eye sees that counts in this world. . . . Too many of us are Peter Bells:

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

One man looks on a block of houses, and sees only piles of brick and mortar; another sees homes where human hearts love and hope and fear and suffer, where children are born and grow, where the foundations of a nation's life are laid. . . . Which of them truly sees?

"Where there is no vision, the people perish"; poets and prophets have been truly called seers, men who see. We can live on the surface of things if we will, and we shall get only the surface values out of life. Or we can look . . . into the hidden possibilities of life, and call into being ideals and aspirations which have power to conquer circumstance.—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

The American Monarchy

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

PEOPLE who haven't quite liked the New Deal should be taking a good amount of comfort in current events. For on the one hand they are being shown that the Supreme Court is still guarding the nation's constitutional liberties, on the other they see that there are political movements and panaceas—like, for example, the "Every Man a King" program of Senator Long, or the powerful $200 a month old-age pension drive—which are even more radical than the words or acts of the New Deal itself.

If anything further were needed to convince doubters that President Roosevelt is attempting to remain "just to the Left of Center," then the social security program should have done so. For this omnibus proposal is astonishing in its conservatism. It has on that account disappointed a good many social insurance experts.

The experts are agreed almost to a man that it would have been better to override the states and install a uniform system of insurance, and they further declare that funds much larger than the President proposed should be gathered by some redistribution of wealth and income through inheritance or profits taxes.

These ideas—however attractive to the experts—shock a good many people. The theory of state autonomy is that on which the American frame of government rests. It makes for inefficiency and slows up progress, but it is still the American theory.

* * *

Amid all the references to Britain's long-tried social insurance laws, what an odd quirk of history it is that Mr. David Lloyd George, whose boldness and driving force put through the British reforms a quarter of a century ago, should this very week end have been rousing fervent and restless audiences in his native Wales for a British New Deal! After all these years the United States finally gets around to emulating the British program, and Mr. Lloyd George, who a New Dealer in 1911, finds it useful political strategy to copy the American model today.

Britain, it must be recalled, had no Supreme Court—it boasted only a House of Lords, and Asquith and Lloyd George had to use the strongest measures to bring the Lords into line. Few people today suggest "bringing the Supreme Court into line." Oh, in the first flush of the New Deal there was talk of appointing additional justices to the bench, just as the creation of new peers was Britain's method for controlling the Lords. But that talk has quieted, particularly after someone noted that justices appointed for life have been known to change their earlier views.

Senator Elmer Thomas, the monetary experimenter from Oklahoma, did blandly suggest that the decision of the Supreme Court—if it be unfavorable—should be ignored. But President Roosevelt has publicly pledged that if the court discards some of his legislation or executive orders, he will simply try, try again until a constitutional model be found. His attitude is the opposite of defiant; it also is probably best calculated to conciliate the court, and made a much more favorable impression than the rather truculent addresses of his Attorney General.

To the thoughtful, the most interesting reflections arise out of Senator Thomas's rash suggestion. Suppose the President and Congress did ignore the decision of the Supreme Court. What would happen? The court has no policemen, no army. Subordinate courts have no forces of their own; every big stick is ultimately in the hands of the political authorities; all material means are denied the judiciary.

* * *

But behind the court is something far more powerful than any big stick. There is our old friend, "power of public opinion." It is enough.

Washington fervently hopes—without much confidence—that the nine men will announce their decision speedily. The New Dealers, after initial assurance that the court simply couldn't cause all the turmoil which an upset of the gold clause decision would bring about, have had a severe attack of doubts. And the learned justices are probably not averse to prolonging this state of mind, however they may interpret the law. They are, moreover, more amply in the spotlight than for many years, the balance of power is in their hand and it hefts pleasingly. They are being praised by all the commentators. Indeed, one widely syndicated critical writer, who prides himself on being a defender of Democracy, wrote last week that:

> The Supreme Court is the really stable body in our government, its permanency affected solely by the span of human life and entirely untouched by the fluctuations of politics. . . . The one branch of our government for which respect is deep, inherent and ineradicable.

These words could be applied with equal justice to the monarchy in a country like Great Britain. And, after all, isn't the institution of the Supreme Court a sort of monarchy of these United States? At least, the nine men are the court chamberlains who hover around the real monarch; that monarch who, like all intelligent rulers, moves with the times; whose dynasty has seen twenty-two branches added to the family tree, each marking a step of progress; that monarch which is the Federal Constitution.